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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

★ FIJIAN SCENE ★

TOP: Standard-bearers from three main racial groups in Fiji—Indian, Fijian and European — flank the Obelisk.

BELOW: Amateur Sports Association holds the meet to select representatives for Empire Games just ended in New Zealand.

RAJAJI AS AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST

SEE PAGE—7

Enthrone Art In Daily Life

★

BY COMOLATA DUTT

THERE is much scope for art in our home, in our gardens and above all in our own person. But how many of us are prepared to take a real interest in all these? In this brief article, Mrs. Comolata Dutt, a very widely travelled lady, well-known for her artistic achievements, gives some useful suggestions for enriching our lives with beauty.

Love of beauty has always played an important part in Bharat. We have evidence of this in the Ajanta frescos, Ellora, Elephanta and other monuments which show how the aesthetic side was encouraged and developed through religion and fine arts. In the Ajanta frescos during a period of 1,000 years, i.e. 500 B.C. to 500 A.D. the Buddhist, Hindu and Jain cultures were fully and artistically depicted through painting and sculpture. A love of dress and ornament is apparent in the many beautiful paintings of head-dress, furniture and carpets showing the desire for beauty in the home. The ruins of Mohenja Daro reveal an orderliness in design even in streets and drains and the neat houses, beautiful terracota figures, and designs of every-day articles which were excavated are all examples of a high aesthetic sense in the way of living

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In the Moghul period, music and painting were much encouraged, while the mosques and tombs such as the Taj Mahal and Jumma Masjid in Delhi are lasting evidence of crystallised beauty. The British period crushed some of that love of beauty in us while much of the creative urge was spent in the struggle for independence—but now there is hope for the free development of our latent artistic genius.

There is much scope for art in our home, in our gardens, in town planning and above all in our own person. How many of us are prepared to take a real interest in all these?

To begin with our own person; spotless white khaddar is not difficult to wear, but it is said that very often the khaddar is not always spotless or attractive. The adorning of one's person depends not only on money. Cleanliness is a first step towards an attractive personality. It is also hardly worth-while only having a bath if one puts on creased and untidy clothes afterwards and does not brush or comb one's hair

For men white khaddar spotless and well ironed always looks neat and attractive. Then again one sees a mixture of clothes, hideous to behold, neither western nor Indian. Clothes should be worn for the proper occasions—formal, sport, office or relaxation. One should not mix all forms of attire for any occasion The bush-coat is no doubt a most comfortable form of dress, but if worn for formal parties it looks ridiculous and so does a formal achkan and churidar pyjama for a sporting event.

The same goes for women's clothes. Many who can afford to wear expensive clothes and jewellery, do so at all times, whether in the morning or evening. There is a time for simplicity and a time for elaborate dress, but dignity

(Continued on page 25)

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

The office beauty was regaling her bored companions with the tale of her adventures on Christmas Eve.

"This man," she said "took me up to his flat and showed me a cupboard that contained at least a dozen absolutely perfect mink coats. And what do you think?" she said. "He gave me one of them."

"What did you have to do?" asked the sceptic in the audience.

"Just shorten the sleeves," she said.

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"Any hint of marriage yet, dear?"

"Several. He just ignores them."

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Notice in restaurant: "Customers who consider our waitresses uncivil should see the manager."

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He: "Is your father rich?"

She: "Rich? He has so many gold teeth that he has to sleep with his head in a safe."

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"Do you have Matins at this church?" asked the visitor.

"We used to have," replied the verger, "but the Vicar tripped over them, so 'e put down a carpet:"

★

The song writer was a guest at a Christmas party. He loaded himself with food and drink, and then began annoying the piano keys. When he finished, the host walked up to him.

'While you were playing", smiled the host, "I made a bet with a friend. What was the name of the song you just played?'

Th. song writer smiled proudly: "You've never heard it before", he boasted. "It's one of my new compositions."

The host nodded. "Then I win my bet", he said happily. "My friend insisted the piano was out of tune!"

★

Two men, both noted for their caution when it came to money, met in the street.

"Well, well," said one, "fancy running into you. I was just looking for someone to lend me ten shillings."

"Is that so?" replied the other. "Well, you've got a nice day for it."

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After preaching a powerful sermon agaist betting, the vicar was dismayed to learn that one of his wardens was a heavy gambler, and at once hurried round to apologize.

"Oh, don't worry about it," said the warden. "After all, it's a poor sermon that doesn't hit me somewhere."

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A little girl, aged seven, asked to explain the difference between pride and vanity. After a little thought she answered. "Pride means, I don't think much of you," and vanity means "what do you think of me?"

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"Old George is terribly mean. Some one ought to tell him he won't be able to take it with him when he dies."

"Listen, old man. If George can't take it with him he won't go."

The visiting psychologist was giving the teacher some advice.

"You don't hold the interest of your pupils, Miss Jones. When they come in, I'll prove to you that they are not paying the slightest attention to what is going on."

Presently the youngsters filed in and took their placss. The visitor, in large, clear figures, wrote 53 on the blackboard, and called for another number. Receiving 19, he wrote 91 on the blackboard, and for 47, 74.

After several minutes of this, the visitor glanced triumphantly at Miss Jones, when suddenly a voice called out: "Sixty-six. Let's see what you can do with that!"

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"Why on earth do you keep pulling that ridiculous face?"

"The doctor told me to keep smiling and keep a stiff upper lip."

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A policeman on his beat came upon a small man knocking on well with a two-shilling piece. The constable watched for a while and then approached, asking "What are you doing there?"

The man replied: "As you can see, I am knocking on this wall with a florin."

"Oh," said the policeman, "and what is your occupation?"

Replied the man, still knocking: "My job is telling the sex of unborn crocodiles."

"How is it," pursued the law, patiently "that you are doing this 'ere knocking?"

"Well," said the man, "my real job isn't a full time occupation."

★

"Miss Helen," said the Negro parson impressively, as he led her into the brook for baptism. "I'se gwine lead you out inter dis heah, stream, an' wash out ev'y spot er sin you'se got."

"Lawsey, Pahson," giggled the erstwhile frolicsome damsel, "in that li'l ol' shallow creek?"

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When a Scoutmaster asked his boys whether or not each had done his good deed for the day, three members admitted they hadn't.

"In that case," they were told, "leave this meeting and don't return until you've lived up to our motto of one good deed a day."

Half an hour later the boys returned, dishevelled and flushed.

"I did my good deed, sir," the first scout said. "I helped an old lady cross the street." "Me, too," added the second, "I helped the same old lady cross the street." "So did I," chimed in the third member.

"Do you mean," the Scoutmaster demanded, "that it took three of you to help one old lady cross the street?"

The spokesman for the trio lowered his head.

"Yes", he replied. "You see, sir, the old lady didn't want to cross the street."

Sex On Border Of Life

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BY THOMAS R. HENRY

FINDING of sex on the ultimate border of life was reported to the American Association for the advancement of science meeting in the U.S.

The smallest and presumably most primitive of living things are the so-called filterable viruses. They are responsible for some of the deadliest of human diseases, such as polio and spotted fever. They are too small to be seen with the most powerful microscope.

They live inside cells of the body, which renders them immune from such potent germ-killers as the sulfa drugs and penicillin. It has been disputed whether they actually are living organisms, or only large molecules of the sort from which life arose in the ancient seas in the beginning.

Yet even among them, reported Dr. S. E. Luria of Indiana University, there is mating of male and female. It can be found, Dr. Luria said, among the extremely minute bacteriophages, which feed on bacteria like lice on elephants. This makes possible study of the working of heredity among them.

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The mating can be shown to take place, he said, when two virus types of the same family but with different characters get together in a single cell.

Such characters as resistance to killing by ultraviolet light or by various chemicals apparently are passed on from parents to offspring. It is even possible, Dr. Luria said to get hybrid viruses that no longer have the ability to attack certain hosts and thus kill bacteria.

Sex also has been found among the algae, simplest of plants which constitute the most primitive form of life visible to the eye. They are the organisms which often form the scum on stagnant water. Most of them are sexless.

There is mating, however, between individuals of one species, the chlamydomonas, reported Dr. Ralph A. Lewin of Yale University. This is proving of value in study of the mechanisms by which plants draw carbon dioxide from the air, the cornerstone of all higher life on earth.

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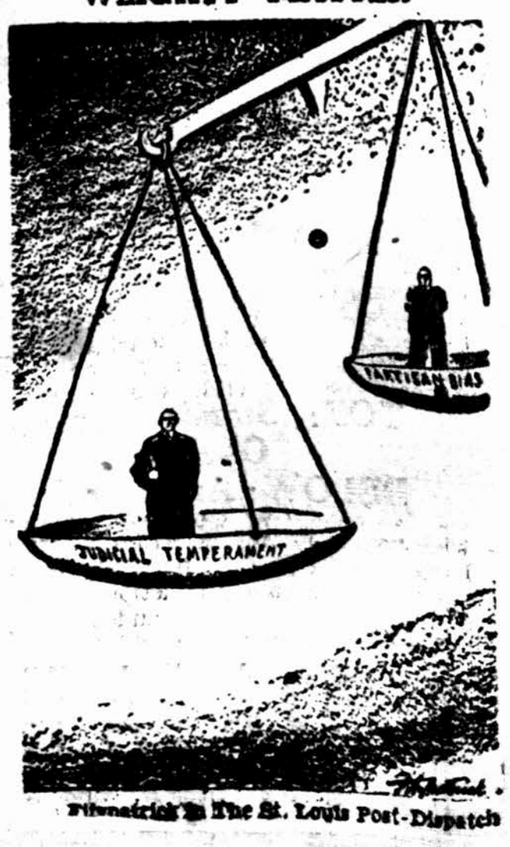
Chlamydomonas, Dr. Lewin said, is a one-celled, free-swimming plant. He explained:

"The two sexes, designated as plus and minus, cannot be distinguished by any visible character except their mating behaviour, where the difference might be said to be psychological. Parent cells settle down and divide to form a sphere of young cells. These swim away and gather into clumps from which, after a few minutes, mating couples separate. One partner consistently continues to swim while the other, shortly after mating, ceases to beat its flagella and allows them to trail limply in the water. By experimentally marking the types in various ways, it can be shown that it is always the plus cell which takes on the job of propelling the partners until ultimately they settle down and fuse completely."

MERRY-GO-ROUND'

Alexander in The Philadelphia Bulletin

WEIGHTY MATTER



Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Her Memory Ever Green

KASTURBA TRUST

Women Torch-Bearers Of Rural Drive

SUBHAS BOSE on the day the Indian National Army began its fight on the soil of India on July 6, 1944 made a fervent broadcast appeal to THE FATHER OF THE NATION—Mahatma Gandhi—to bless the fight of the INA in its task of liberation of the nation. Mahatma Gandhi has since been the 'Father of the Nation' to all. In moving terms Subhas also referred to the death on February 22, 1944, of the Mahatma's consort—Kasturba Gandhi—who has been 'BA' or mother to all who knew her.

By KISAN DHUMATKAR

It is a sad commentary on the British Government that ruled India then that a woman of the greatness of Kasturba should have had to pass away in a prison after a prolonged illness, though that prison was the Aga Khan's palace in Poona, where Mahatmaji, with Kasturba, Sarojini Naidu and others, was incarcerated. Mahatmaji had earlier in the same 'prison' to cremate Mahadeo Desai, his life-long Secretary, who had done a greater service than Boswell to Johnson, in interpreting the Mahatma to the world.

The second death during that incarceration was of his life-mate which the Mahatma had to bear in that palace which was a 'prison' in all senses of the word, looking to the conditions the Government put on the final rites of the dear old 'BA' of the nation.

The high esteem in which 'BA' was held by the great nation was evident from the fact that within a short time the nation responded with the generous present of a crore and a quarter or rupees to the Kasturba National Memorial Fund which was specifically raised for the improvement of the condition of the women and children of the nation—especially in the backward areas of the lakhs of villages that lie scattered all over the land. To administer this fund, the Kasturba Trust came into existence with Mahatma Gandhi as the chairman and a number of redoubtable social workers like Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society as members.

Objectives

The objective of the Trust is the training of women social workers for Village Uplift work in all the Provinces of India and the schedule of training includes a variety of subjects which can be assumed to make them fit enough to handle the task before them.

The rapid growth of the work of the Trust in all the 16 (Congress) provinces of India shows the enthusiasm with which the Trustees are imbued as well as the response from the fair sex to the ideals placed before the workers by Mahatma Gandhi and his esteemed associates, who conceived the idea of the uplift of the womanhood of the nation through service in the villages. Among the objectives of the Trust are the establishment and maintenance of hospitals, charitable dispensaries for women and children, maternity homes, child welfare centres and institutions such as ante-natal and post-natal clinics, convalescent homes, sanatoria, leper colonies and homes for women and children in rural areas. Nai Talim (basic education), besides widespread literacy activities, a knowledge of basic facts of horticulture and agriculture, Khadi production and the care of the cow are included in the programme. The main object is to teach the villagers to live clean, healthy lives by taking care of the sanitation of the surroundings, personal hygiene and especially the post-and pre-natal care of the poor village women who have to depend only on untrained midwives or the village old wo-

(Continued on page 23)

'GRAM SEVIKA' CAMP AT SASVAD

Rani Maharaj Singh (centre of top row) visits the Gram Sevika Camp at Sasvad. To her right is Prema Kantak, the Maharashtra Provincial Organiser of the Kasturba Trust's activities. On the left of Rani Maharaj Singh is Lady Thakersey.

JOHN DEWEY ON GANDHIJI

BY Principal S. N. Agarwal

A few Indian students at the International House, United States informed me that Prof. John Dewey, the well-known American educationist and philosopher was in New York and it might be possible for me to meet him. Prof. Kilpatrick whom I had seen a few days earlier agreed to contact Prof. Dewey and fix an interview for me.

And so we did get the opportunity of meeting Prof. Dewey a day before leaving for London. Although the learned Professor was not keeping good health, he was kind enough to spare full one hour for us. Even at the age of ninety, Prof. Dewey showed a freshness of outlook and keenness of intellest which have alaways characterised his educational literature.

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I had with me a few books regarding the system of Basic education in India as outlined by Mahatma Gandhi. I presented those books to Prof. Dewey and asked him whether he knew about Gandhiji's educational scheme based on learning through a productive craft.

"Yes, I have heard about Gandhi's scheme of Basic education," answered Prof. Dewey, "although, I confess I do not have a very clear idea about it."

Within a few minutes, I tried to explain to him how Gandhiji's Plan of education was different from combining work with education. On the other hand, it was education 'through' the medium of productive activity. In this system, academic subjects like History, Geography, Civics, and Mathematics are taught to the students while they are working at their different crafts like spinning, weaving, gardening and agriculture by exploiting the different processes of handwork for educative purposes. It is this integration of work with education, or the correlation of hand-culture and mind-culture, which distinguishes Gandhiji's Plan of education with other "methods."

Prof. Dewey was glad to know these details and observed: "Gandhi's system of education is, I am sure, one step ahead of all the other systems." "It is full of immense potentialities, and we all hope to learn much from India in this revolutionary educational effort."

Prof. Dewey, then, referred to the Chinese system of education as it existed several years ago when he had been to that vast and ancient country. "I was so sorry to find in China that the professors and students imitated the American manners and modes of thought, instead of trying to evolve their own indigenous culture and traditions," remarked Prof. Dewey.

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"The same thing is happening in Japan now," I said.

"Yes, I am glad you mentioned about Japan," observed the Professor; "I will be thankful if you give me some idea of the changes that are being introduced in the Japanese educational system after "occupation" by the SCAP authorities."

"The American system of education is being foisted on Japan in the name of Democracy. Co-education and greater importance to the English language are some of the new trends," I informed Prof. Dewey. "But the Worst feature of the "Occupational forces" is that plans are being prepared for wholesale conversions of the Japanese to Christianity. The Americans seem to think that only Christians can be real democrats."

"This is very sad, indeed," remarked Prof. Dewey.

"I did try to raise my voice against this cultural domination and conversion while I was in Tokio," I added.

"I have no doubt in my mind that Western impact is liable to prove more disintegrating than helpful to the Eastern countries," said Prof. Dewey, in a serious tone.

"What are your views regarding education in India?" I asked. "So far India had to suffer all kinds of cultural humiliations under the British rule," stated the Professor. "She could not develop her educational system in accordance with her own genius. But now, after regaining her lost freedom India must try to build up her educational structure on the basis of her ancient culture and traditions."

"What is your message to India?" Mrs. Agarwal asked the learned Professor.

"What message can I give to India?" remarked Prof. Dewey in an admirable tone of humility which is so characteristic of all great men. "We have to learn much from an ancient country like yours!"

★

Later, the Professor was kind enough to write down his thoughts in Mrs. Agarwal's Album. He wrote the following remarkable sentence:

"We look to India to elicit from its old history and culture that which will give help in the guidance of never and younger peoples."

Prof. Dewey, then, walked down with us to the adjoining room and showed us his Library and Study Corner. He was very kind to present to me a copy of his latest book entitled "Reconstruction of Philosophy."

Mrs. Dewey and her two adopted children were extremely hospitable and evinced keen interest in India. She herself drove us back to our Hotel in that fairly hot afternoon.

It was, indeed, a great privilege to have spent an hour with, perhaps, the greatest living educationist of the West in modern times. And what a penetrating intellect and a spirit of humility at this ripe age of ninety!

Many times during the World War II, there were moves for separate peace between Hitler and Russia, and Stalin used them for scoring diplomatic victories over the Allies. After Soviet success in the East, Russia did not fear the military might of Germany, and her objective was China. The following article by the former Chief Prosecutor of German Diplomats at the Nuremberg trials from his forthcoming book "Hitler and his Diplomats" takes the

Lid Off War's Top Secret

BY ROBERT KEMPNER

Exclusive to the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

WHEN Stalin negotiated with the Western allies in 1943, and made is far-reaching political and economic demands, he held the trump card German offers for a separate peace ith the Soviet Union. The Soviet ictator played his cards close, and ast how prominently the plans for ich a separate peace figured in the ower politics of world war II can nly be judged by the success he enyed at the conference table at the xpense of the western allies.

In the course of my work in Nurenerge as the Chief Prosecutor of Nazi iplomats and Hitler's cabinet members, I discussed the various movements and plans for a separate peace etween Germany and the Soviet nion with many German and Allied iplomats, and I checked their statements against official documents.

Four Major Moves

There is conclusive evidence that here were four major moves for a separate understanding with Russia—rst, after the American landing in frica at the end of 1942 then at the eginning of the Anglo-American ffensive against Tunisia in the spring f 1943; the third move had its origin n Japan and the fourth in Stockholm. conciliatory efforts reached their limax in the summer and fall of 1943, fter which Russia made a separate eace conditional on such difficult erms that the Germans while conmuing to sound out eastern peace ossibilities until the end of the war, o longer seriously hoped for a separate peace.

When, in the winter of 1942-1943, the German military operations in the East did not meet with the success anticipated by Adolf Hitler and his generals, and the landing of American troops in North Africa threatened the European Western and Southern front, leading German policy-makers began or the first time to entertain the thought of a separate peace with the Soviet Union Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop was the strongest exponent of this idea He and his staff had succeeded in August 1939 in turning the deep hostility between Germany and Russia overnight into an alliance of friendship. He now believed that after 18 months of war on Russia, he could bring about a separate German peace with Russia. Ever since his diplomatic debacle in England. Ribbentrop had been the staunch protagonist of German-Russian friendship, and hoped to recover by the making of such a separate peace the fame he had enjoyed with Adolf Hitler and leading Nazi party circles, when he signed the secret pact of 1939 with Russia. The Reich's attack on Russia in June 1941 had placed him in eclipse, diplomatically speaking.

Separate Peace

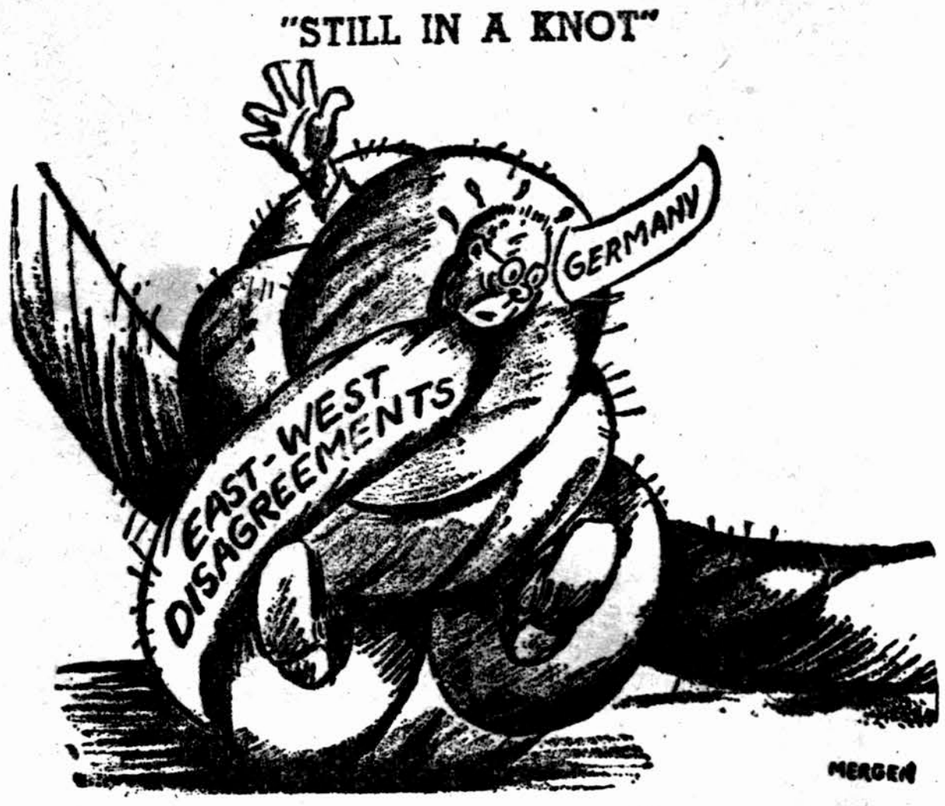
In November 1942, after the American landing in Africa, Ribbentrop drew up his plan for a separate peace in the east in the form of a short memorandum to Hitler. Hitler had scheduled a meeting with France's Premier Pierre Laval to confer on the new difficulties facing "fortress Europe" with the Yankee arrival in the Mediterranean, and Ribbentrop tried to waylay the Fuehrer as he was en route to this meeting to present his eastern peace brainchild.

He boarded Hitler's special train at Mamberg, but his plan met with Rebuff. Hilter was so taken up with considerations of how to treat the African landing in his talk with Laval that he curtly admonished his foreign minister to concentrate on the matter at hand—the French and the necessary political steps to be taken there.

Nevertheless, Ribbentrop continued to hammer at this idea that, through a special peace with Russia, he could force the United States and Great Britain also to seek with Germany. He submitted to Hitler during the years 1943 and 1944, a series of elaborate memoranda on the importance of a separate peace with Russia. In his analysis of the diplomatic situation, he underlined that an amelioration of Germany's military and political position could only be brought about by an understanding with the east and not with the west.

Ribbentrop found support for his plans in the reports of the German Ambassador in Rome, Hans-Georg Von Mackensen. The Ambassador reported on repeated warnings of Benito Mussolini that Germany should conclude a separate peace with Russia. Mussolini urged the same thing in a letter he wrote to Hitler on March 25, 1943, and shortly thereafter emphasized it personally when he met with Hitler from April 6 to 10 at Castle Klessheim near Salzburg. Hitler reacted evasively to the Mussolini suggestion at that time, partly because he had misgivings about the Italian ability to handle such negotiations discreetly, partly because he still clung to the hope that the luck of the German armies in the east would change.

"STILL IN A KNOT"



Mergen in The Atlanta Journal

Nippon Plan

A few weeks later, surprising reports came in from Japan that the Russians were open to proposals for a separate peace from Germany. Japanese Government changes were under way at this time, and the Nippon authorities had just prevailed on the Soviet union to renew the fishing agreement between those two countries.

Japanese general staff officers had let it be known through the German naval attache in Tokyo that they had definite information that the Soviet Government was inclined to consider a separate peace with Germany. The Japanese press also carried a discussion of the possibilities for an understanding between Germany and the Soviets.

Ribbentrop conferred with Hitler several times in the course of 1943 on the plan for an understanding with Russia, and told him also of these reports from Japan. With the increased successes of the allies, Hitler warmed to the idea of a separate peace, but was hesitant about responding to peace feelers, because he feared indiscretion on the part of negotiators, and was above all concerned lest the morale of his generals and troops in the east should suffer.

Early in the summer of 1943, rumours developed in neutral Sweden as to the possibility of a German-Russian separate understanding. There are strong indications that they emanated from the Russian embassy in Stockholm.

Mme. Alexandra Kollontay was the Soviet Ambassador in Sweden, having held this post since 1930; the same V. Semionov, who later played a leading role in the Soviet occupation government in Eastern Germany, was her embassy counsellor. On the German side, there were in Stockholm, in addition to the regular embassy staff, numerous agents of Adm. Wilhelm Canaris's military espionage organization. Walter Schellenberg's notorious sixth depart-

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REDS KNEW ALL ABOUT A-BOMB IN 1944

BY WILLIAM L. WHITE

JUST what do they know in the Soviet Union about what once were and still may be our atomic secrets? I know only that during the war, when I visited Russia in the early summer of 1944—about a year before the explosion of our first atomic bomb—they knew far more than I did.

In June, 1944, our Soviet hosts took our party, plus a couple dozen Anglo-American war correspondents, on a tour of Leningrad, which included a visit to the badly bombed Kirov electrical plant. Originally the plant consisted of several sections, separated by cobblestone courtyards. All but one of these had been flattened by the Germans, so that we had to pick our way over mountains of rubble and twisted girders

But there a curious contraption of rusty steel, standing abandoned in a rubble-filled court, caught my attention and I stopped. In form it was like a huge kettledrum. Somewhere I had seen a picture of something like it.

Guide Enlightens

At this point Kirilov, the guide and master of ceremonies assigned to us by the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, caught up. So did a few of the correspondents.

"What is that?" I asked Kirilov, pointing at this curious contraption exposed to the weather but half-buried in shattered brick and jagged concrete. It was about 50 feet away.

"Oh that," said Kirilov, "is cyclotron. Is used by our great Soviet physicist Prof. Joffe, when he makes, how you say, splitting of atom."

This I dutifully wrote down in my notebook, for I was collecting material for a book—which was later denounced by a number of those warmly pro-Soviet Anglo-American correspondents as "fundamentally dishonest."

"But this is old. Is—how you say—obsolete," continued Kirilov. "The new ones we take out from Leningrad—move them behind Ural mountains. This one no good."

"Of course."

"Behind Urals Prof. Joffe has much newer, much better."

"Of course." I was humouring him. He was trying to make the point that, even with the enemy at its gates, in the Soviet Union this research in theoretical science still continued, even though it had no practical military value.

Behind Urals

"Of course," I said again, putting away my pencil and notebook.

But Kirilov doggedly went on "Behind Urals we have many big things." He was staring at my war correspondent's uniform, which signified, among other things, that I had passed the strongest F B I security check, and was therefore privileged to know a good many top-secret matters—radar and things like that.

"Behind Urals," said Kirilov, eyeing me intently, "we have like you call in America, Manhattan project. You know this, yes?"

"Oh, of course," I said. I was anxious to catch up with the others. "We have lots of war projects in New York."

"Not in New York," said Kirilov, still standing there, and looking at me intently, although by now the others were out of sight. "Manhattan project. You know of this?"

"But Manhattan," I said, trying to be patient with this confused foreigner, "is a part of New York. Of course I know Manhattan. I live there!" and turning, I started to catch up with the others, who hadn't bothered to make notes about the rusting Soviet cyclotron.

One should always be patient with Russians, whose knowledge both of America and of our English language is often limited. But in this particular case, it was not until an entire year had passed—and the atomic bomb went off at Hiroshima—that I understood, at last, exactly what it was that poor, stammering Kirilov had been trying to ask me.

But it was worth the wait.

Thrills Of Elephant Hunt

Demon Uses Its Weight Like An Army Tank

BY JOHN WEBB

A varied and exciting life has been John Webb's. The son of an English missionary, he grew up in the African bush, where he learned how to protect himself from the wild beasts of the jungle. He killed his first lion at 12, and has, since become a world-renowned big game hunter. In this article, he tells the dramatic tale of the tracking and killing of a giant demon elephant.

SEATED some 30 feet above the ground in one of Africa's large forest trees, my Bantu assistants carefully lowered the remains of what had once been a big game hunter. One of his Swahili gun-bearers informed me that the bwana (master) had caught up with the demon bull elephant of Kilima Njaro. The bwana fired several shots before the huge beast had hurled him through the air in a tremendous semi-circular spin. His body had landed in a fork of a tree from which it was now being lowered.

During my stay in Tanganyika territory I received several requests to handle problem beasts. A few weeks before I became interested in the case of this killer, I had completed a commission to wipe out some man-eating lions at Tsava.

Several East African traders were anxious to hear the last of the "Demon," as he was called by the Bantu.

The Demon's age was estimated at about 66 years. He appeared to be in his prime. I was invited to see what I could do to shorten his life.

It was my usual practice to make a careful study of the intelligence, methods and habits of the killer. I therefore began by making the necessary investigations. Individuals of the veldt and the jungle cannot be treated alike.

Animal 'Outlaw'

The Demon was not an ordinary rogue elephant. He was an outlaw with an unusual experience of the habits of hunters. The man whose body had been removed from the tree matched three years of experience against the decades of cunning accumulated by the intelligent beast. The hunter made the mistake of treating the Demon as though the latter were merely another crazy bull elephant. Like others before him, he lived long enough to find out he was wrong.

A rogue elephant usually attacks in a fit of insane fury. I have seen a rogue kill a man. If the giant beast is not pressed by other enemies it uses one massive foot to roll the fallen man into a convenient position. This is done with surprising speed and deftness.

The creature then uses its pike-like tusks to rip chunks out of the victim's body. Sometimes the beast uses its tons of weight after the fashion of an army tank. It tramples the hunter into a fleshy pulp. When the scavengers get through with the remains it's difficult to identify the man.

The rogue condition in an elephant may pass as suddenly as it is induced. Most bulls become temporary rogues on several occasions during a lifetime. A permanent bull rogue is often created by a number of successive defeats in battle with his fellows. Elephants who become rogues because of an advancing state of senility are treacherous and destructive.

Rogue Elephant

A Bull elephant who becomes a rogue loses his bearings, and the protection of the herd. His self-confidence is gone and he is without judgment. Such a rogue is easily destroyed by an expreienced hunter.

The Demon of Kilima Njaro was not a rogue he was different. His individualism was self-imposed. Although he was like a man without a country, he still had attributes which kept him sane. When he destroyed he used judgment.

During my many years of experience in various parts of Africa south of the Sahara, I have never known of a more unusual elephant case than that involving the activities of the seven-ton Demon of Kilima Njaro. His activities took in thousands of square miles, mostly in East Africa. Never did he kill twice in the same place or make the mistake of returning to the scene of one of his crimes.

There were many stories current about the manner in which the Demon became a bandit, and I found it necessary to go into these statements. One of my more reliable sources of information was the Wakaeoka, who belonged to a Bantu secret society.

The Wakaeoka put out a story to the effect that in 1898 a band of Arabs in search of ivory was operating some 500 miles west of Kilima Njaro. With the assistance of local natives, the Arabs constructed a wide fenced-in-trap for elephants. A herd was eventually stampeded into the trap, at the narrow end of which was a huge, covered pit. The Arabs then proceeded to slaughter the trapped creatures, few escaped. Among those that got away was a young bull elephant. One of his tusks had been broken off and his body bore considerable evidence of the torture to which he had been subjected. In battle he was never able to use the broken tusk effectively but he developed compensating abilities.

By the time I had completed my inquiries I had also recruited the additional number of Bantu helpers required for the undertaking. From the facts disclosed the job would take some weeks.

Our camp was located southwest of Tsava. Still farther west of us the mighty, snow-capped, volcanic Kilima Njaro mass seemed to dominate the land. It was said the Demon used the secret places of the extensive mountain area as a retreat.

The outlaw had left the vicinty of the latest killing. All indications showed he meant to put a considerable distance between himself and potential purusers.

Trailing a bandit elephant requires persistency. But the Demon's spoor had distinctive features which would enable us to recognize it. The elephant had gone in a southerly direction. For some hours we followed the path he had made through the undergrowth. Then the spoor merged with a number of old elephant trails. Our difficulties began.

Bantu trackers in pairs were sent out to the east, west and south. They circled our new camp. The Demon's spoor was rediscovered some miles southwest of where it was lost. He had changed his direction. Apparently he was heading for the comparative safety of the vast Kilima Njaro forests Two of my best trackers followed the latest indications while I played a hunch; I made directly for the outskirts of the mountain. Several trackers examined some of the sandy beds stretching in parts for miles across the lower foothills. They picked up the spoor in one of the wide pathways extending down from the side of the mountain.

After Rains

I talked things over with some of the more reliable heplers. The trail before us would be difficult. I decided to take two of my best trackers and proceed ahead of the outfit. The others were to follow with some fairly heavy equipment.

The Demon's trail took us along a path winding steadily upward. He was a splendid climber. The tracks he left led us into dense tropical forest which formed a belt around the lower parts of Kilima Njaro. After some hours we were compelled to proceed cautiously—in single file. We followed pathways beaten through the tangled forest by groups of elephants and buffalo, but towards the afternoon we lost the trail. Camp was made in a nearby open space.

Next morning we scouted the area, but failed to pick up the outlaw's spoor. Later in the day the other members of the party rejoined us.

We were having unseasonally dry weather at the moment, but a few days later, when the rain came, it lasted several days. Sheltered by a high background of rock and massive trees, we waited. The lower regions of the mountain eventually cleared. Then we went to work.

Rain makes it difficult for an elephant to hide his trail, and fresh tracks criss-crossed the many old trails. In spots, groups of elephants had punched new holes deep in the mud. The trackers carefully examined indications hundreds of feet up the mountain side, but the first day's search didn't reveal any trace of the hunted beast.

Toward noon of the second day, I received a report that the Demon's spoor had been found. The new trail emerged from the side of a stream which twisted its way down the rock slopes. Half a dozen picked trackers went with me to the location. Apparently the bandit had been taking it easy in one of the mountain hideouts. His peculiar limping spoor was unmistakeable.

The freshness of the trail and the damp earth made tracking comparatively easy. New animal tracks were plentiful. The killer, at this stage, was following an age-old avenue. Well-worn paths crossed everywhere.

Death Traps

Suddenly, the spoor of the Demon continued along a narrower, less used passageway. It led into a dense jungle area For considerable stretches, we were fenced in by walls of heavy, matted undergrowth. It would require great weight and muscular

Continued on page 10

A scene from M.-G.-M.'s "Tarzan Escapes".

IS CHINA HEADING FOR POLICE STATE?

Propaganda Chief Is Novelist Of Repute

RED China's chief propagandist now directing the violent anti-U.S. propaganda in The Orient, is one of the most enigmatic figures in the new Peiping Government. Unlike the usual pharasemonger for totalitarianism, he is not a pseudoliterary artist trying to overcome frustration in sloganeering. And it is widely believed that he is not a member of the Chinese Party.

He is Kumo Mo-Jo, who has received world acclaim as one of China's greatest living writers, some of whose works are acknowledged Chinese literary classics in his own lifetime. Though he has never deviated from the Marxist-Leninist line, as interpreted by the Chinese Communists, in his 25 years as a revolutionary, Americans, who know him, are convinced that he has yet to sign a Communist Party card

Recently appointed Vice-Premier in charge of Cultural and Educational activities in Communist Mao Tse-Tung Cabinet, Kuo Mo-Jo is on the State Administration Council, Red China's Governing Body, and a member of the Central People's Government Council, the Communists' highest legislative body. He was one of the five Vice-Chairmen of the People's Political Consultative Conference that wrote and enacted the organic law of the People's Republic of China. Kuo Mo-Jo is credited with writing Article 54, dealing with Foreign Policy, and giving literary polish to the rest of the document, known as the Common Programme

For years Kuo Mo-Jo has been a leader of the strongly nationalistic and anti-foreign faction of Chinese intellectuals. As a policy-maker for the Chinese League of Left Writers, founded by himself and Lu Hsun, generally regarded as modern China's ablest novelist who died in 1946, Kuo Mo-Jo constantly attacked with foreign imperialism to force China into semi-colonial status" Even in the early 1930's Kuo Mo-JO was certain that "only the Soviet Union could be considered friendly to the aspirations of the mass of the Chinese people.'

As chairman of the Chinese delegation to the Kremlin-dominated International Peace Conference in Paris last spring, Kuo Mo-Jo spoke bitterly against the "running dogs of Wall Street imperialism" who were "fomenting a third world war to enslave the democratic and peace-loving peoples of Asia and Europe."

BY

MARTIN ARUNDEL

At the opening session of the newly formed Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in Peiping last July, Kuo Mo-Jo made his position plain in the cold war. "It is quite obvious that the entire world is divided into two camps" he declared. "On one side there lies the camp of the aggressors led by American imperialism. on the other the democratic camp under the leadership of the Socialist nations of the Soviet Union. Because of the decisive character of our victory, we Chinese have now become a mainstay of the democratic camp."

His Objective

In his capacity as head of cultural and educational activities, Kuo Mo-Jo has absolute control over what the Chinese read, hear and see.

Americans who know him say that he will enforce the propaganda dicta of the Communist Government to the letter, and they expect that he will not hesitate to turn China into a "police thought-control state" as ruthless any in history.

Like Mao Tse-Tung, Chou En-Lai, Li -i-San and other top leaders of China's Red Republic, Kuo Mo-Jo is the son of a petty landowner. He was born in 1892 in Chia-Ting, Szechwan Province, about 180 miles west of Chiang Kai-shek's wartime government seat, Chungking. He was thoroughly educated in Chinese classics and went to Japan to study medicine in 1917. This was his first contact with "foreign ideas", for the people of his native province were ultra-conservative

While a medical student in Tokyo, he met a Japanese nurse and married her. He dropped his medical studies and devoted his time to literature, first turning out lyric poems that had no bearing on the class struggle. Eventually he discovered Marxism and in a letter to a friend about 1924, Kuo Mo-Jo explained that a "gifted individual must not try to develop his potentialities at the expense of the masses. He must submerge his individualist in the fight to gain for all human being the right to complete development in an atmosphere of freedom."

Kuo Mo-Jo the poet became Kuo Mo-Jo the fighter and he joined Chiang Kai-Shek's Kuomintang as Vice-Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Southern Army He took part in liberation from the war lords of Wu-Chang, Hankow and Han-Yang in 1927. But when Chiang Kai-shek broke with the Communists, Kuo Mo-Jo fled to Japan, where he lived until 1937.

Break With Chiang

Shortly after the Japanese attacked China in 1937, Kuo Mo-Jo returned to Chiang Kai-Shek's Government to propagandize for resistance to Japanese aggression. In 1938 he was appointed to the Political Training Board the agency that published newspapers and broadsheets for distribution to the Army. He remained until the end of the war, but shortly before V-J Day he published an essay in a Communist paper that forced his ouster from the Nationalist Government.

War On Landlords

This essay was a defence of Li Tse-Cheng, a Chinese bandit leader who allegedly bettrayed by the Ming Dynasty to the Alien Manchus in 1644. Kuo Mo-Jo held that Li Tse-Cheng was a patriot and the leader of a justified Agrarial revold. Both Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists saw the point—Kuo Mo-Jo was calling for another revolt against landlords. The Communists reprinted the essay and saw to it that the article was widely distributed. Kuo-Mo-Jo went to Hong-Kong, where he, among other propaganda projects, helped to edit the "China Digest" a pro-Communist magazine printed in English and distributed to all English-speaking nations.

In between his revolutionary labours, Kuo Mo-Jo managed to turn out six novels and short-story collections three plays, several volumes of poetry, and more than 20 translations of Western classics—from the German poet Heine to the English poet Shelley, and including the American novelist Upton Sinclair and the Russian Turgenev. Chinese literary critics, according to Wang Chi-Chen, of Columbia University, consider Kuo Mo-Jo "intense and completely lacking in humour" and say that his work is "pervaded with resentment against his environment"

Kuo Mo-Jo is a tall man, now slightly stooped, with a perpetual frown. At 57 he is still in robust health and he lives the almost monastic life of other Communist intellectuals in Peining.

U.S. Diplomacy At Cross-Roads In China

OUR State Department is twisting and turning on the horns of a dilemma of its own creation In the White Paper on China it clearly indicated that it was through with the Chiang Kai-Shek regime. But it hesitates to extend even 'de facto' recognition to the Government of Mao Tse-Tung, fearing that would encourage the spread of Communism in Asia.

We now come to the forks of the road. For diplomacy cannot act in a vacuum.

It should nave been anticipated if Japan was pushed out of China, the Russians would endeavour to move in. Our Government had ample warning during the course of the war. Russia's pointed aloofness from contact at the various conferences with our Chinese ally, and Russia's calculated delay in joining our war with Japan, were both indications that the Communist Government had not abandoned the Russian Nationalist-expansion policy hitherto pursued in China.

For one week's participation in the war, we gave the Kremlin advantages which practically assured its present dominant position in China. So we lost the fruits of our victory in the Pacific.

While Russia was helping the Communists in China to undermine and overthrow the Chiang Government,

BY

HENRY P. FLETCHER

and was vigorously extending her hegemony in Eastern Europe, our administration suddenly woke up. Beginning with the Truman police in Greece we started on the cold war of containment of Russia in Europe.

Intervention in Greece was followed by the Marshall Plan and this led straight to the Atlantic Alliance and the arming of Western Europe—All of these moves entailing a crushing and continuing burden on the American taxpayer.

Now the ridiculous and palpable inconsistencies of this policy can no longer be concealed by a pleasant name. We are giving political, economic and financial aid to the avowed Communist Tito in Yogoslavia —the same Tito who massacred in cold blood the Americacn airmen who were forced down in his territory. The reason for this is that we think maybe Tito is hostile to Russia. Yet we maintain diplomatic relations with Russia as well as Tito and also with the Communist satellites in Europe. But we hesitate to recognize the Communist satellite in China, even though the Nationalist Government of China is reduced to control of Formosa—which, until we write a peace treaty, is legally a part of Japan

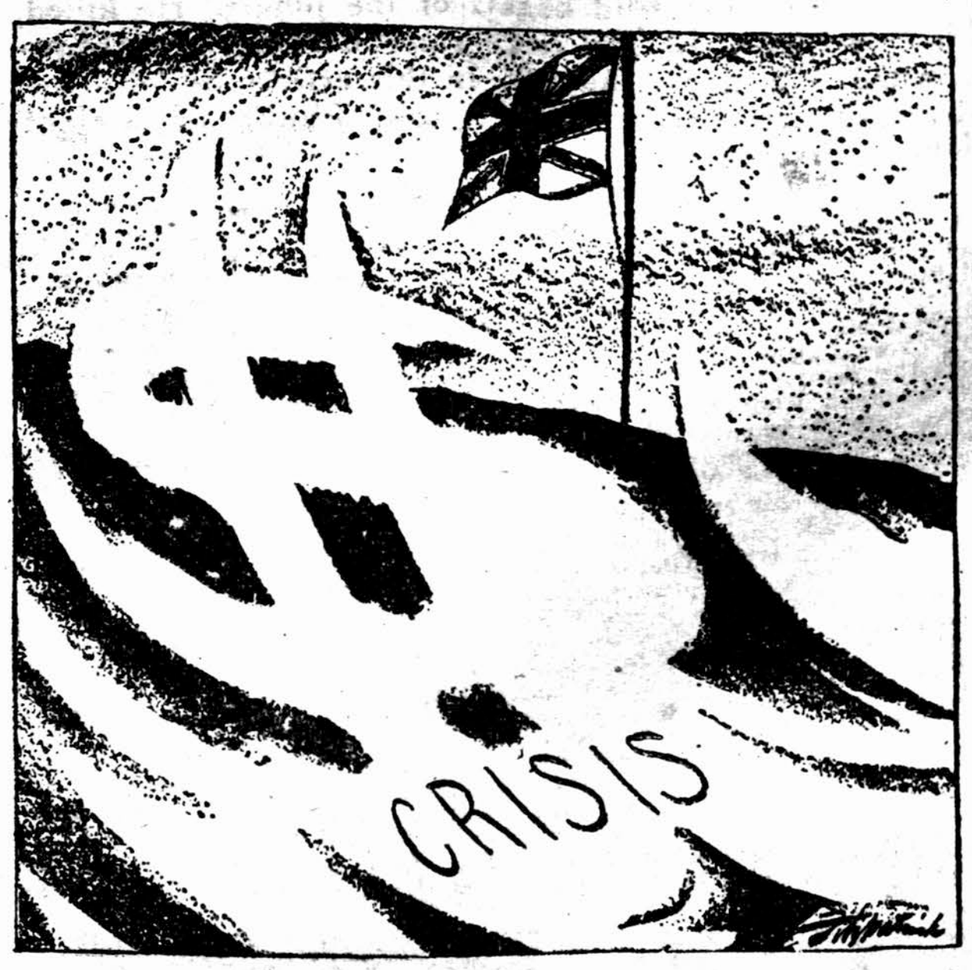
Vascillating Policy

In spite of all our military and financial aid the former Nationalist Government has not been able to maintain itself, yet it is now argued that we should organize and equip a new Chinese Army (under McArthur, perhaps) to save Indo-China, Burma and Malaya from Communism.

It does not seem to be recognized by the newspaper and Congressional experts now advocating forceful measures that serious incidents may easily arise and that we could very soon be in another war not only with China but sooner or later with Russia as well. Should we win that war we would be saddled with responsibility for the well-being of 400,000,000 people in a starved and devastated land. A Marshall Plan for China and the Far East would make what we are now spending to restore Europe look like peanuts.

On the other hand nobody seems willing to admit publicly that if Great Britain and other European countries recognize the "Red" Government of China, we shall eventually be forced to do so. whether we like it or not.

Behind this tangle lies a constitutional fact that needs emphasis. The President alone has the final power and responsibility in this question of recognition and Mr. Truman cannot dodge it indefinitely. Whatever he does will presumably mean the end of the bipartisan foreign policy, for it would be absurd to expect the opposition to share the responsibility for the administration's dismal record in China.



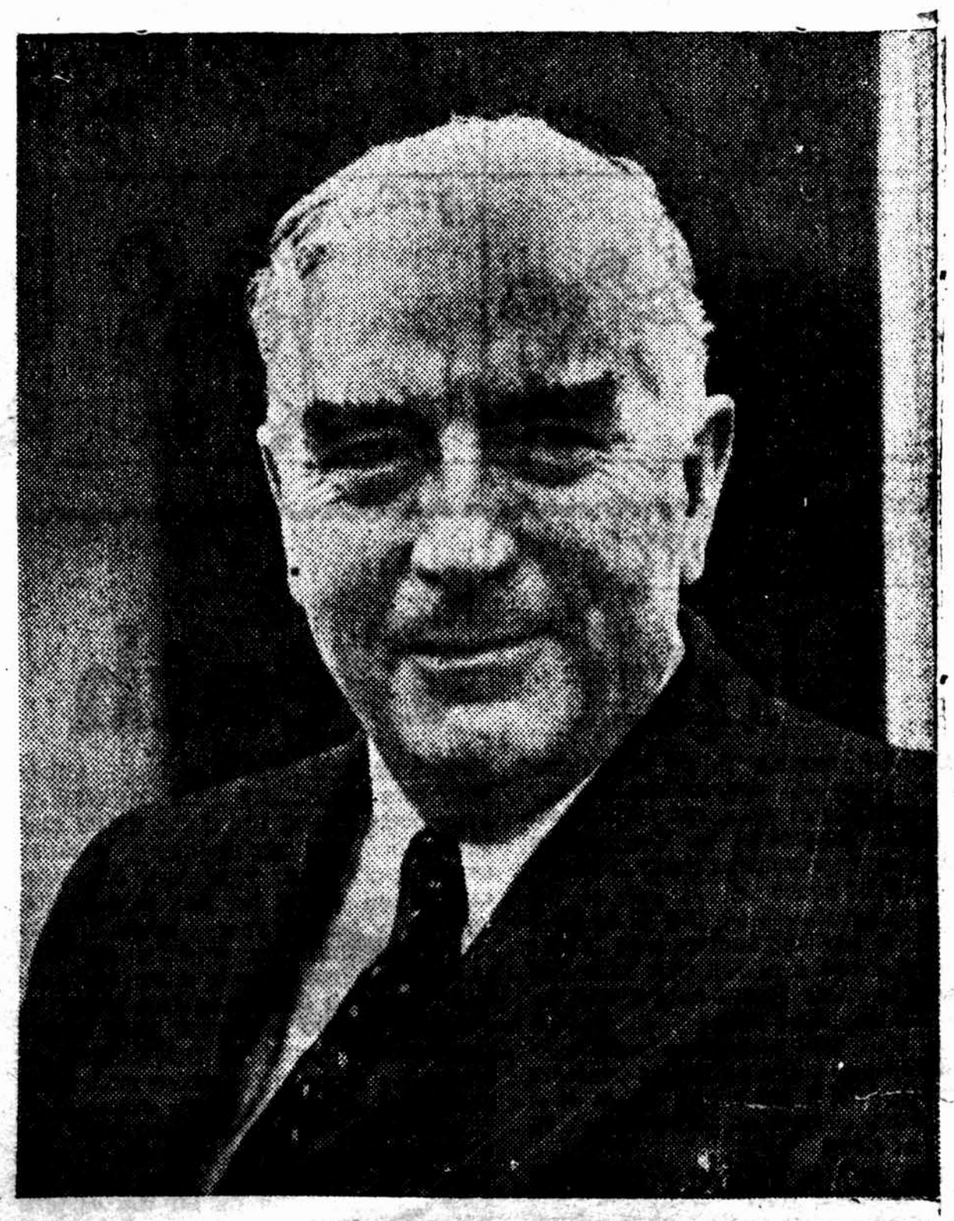
Last chapter of blood, tears and sweat.
—Fitzpatrik in the 'St. Louis Dispatch'.

PEEP-BO

"President Truman will soon be able to work by television with an inter-communication system now being installed in the White House. Screens will be put in every office, sitting-room and bed-room."—"Daily Mail."

Anti-Labour, But Conservative-Liberal

AMAZING CAREER OF AUSTRALIAN PREMIER



Mr. Robert Gordon Menzies, Australia's new Prime Minister following the defeat—in a record poll—of the Labour Government.

BACK in first place after an eight years' uphill fight, 55-year-old Rt. Hon. Robert Gordon Menzies K. C., is enjoying a personal as well as a political triumph as Australia's new Prime Minister. When, in 1941 he handed over to the short-lived Fadden Ministry, there were political forecasts that he could never stage a come-back. "There is no road back in politics", said one prophet. But Mr. Menzies made a come-back and now he has ridden into power on a tide of public approval and with a united political backing.

Charming, intellectually brilliant, well-groomed, Mr. Menzies has made himself the most powerful and influential man on the anti-Labour side in Australian politics.

His comeback has been the result of hard work, sheer force of personality and a reorganisation of the old United Australia Party forces into a new and forward-looking Liberal Party, pledged to preserve private enterprise and individual initiative, but not unaware that many thousands of Australian voters prefer security to adventures, for which they have neither the financial backing for the personal opportunity.

Liberal Conservative

Mr. Menzies, at 55, is a liberal conservative. He believes in individual initiative and free enterprise. He thinks that a democratically-elected Parliament should maintain sharp scrutiny over any totalitarian tendencies of executive Government. He approaches the problems of administration with analytical logic rather than with mob-stirring emotion.

He approves the Australian ideal of a "fair-go" for everybody but he insists that fair average quality should not be the highest national ideal. A career open to the talents appeals to him more than a world made safe for the security-minded. Political sincerity is his greatest asset. He knows what he believes and he is an oratorical firecracker in defence of his principles.

The new Prime Minister's point of view is summed up in this extract from a recent broadcast. "I believe in my heart that nothing is more important than the restoration of importance and responsibility and strength to individual men and women. As a Liberal, it is my singular pride to say that we are primarily concerned with the development of the individual. We know that it is only when we have become so wise as to encourage every single individual to do his best and to develop every talent that God has given him that we can really anticipate that the State itself, as the servant or agent of the individual, will be able to help the afflicted, to do justice and to offer real security to its people".

Certainly the Liberal Leader is no dyed-in-wool Conservative. A contributory national insurance scheme has always been a Menzies political fundamental. His 1941 Government initiated child endowment and his policy speech foreshadowed an extension of payments to the first child as well as others after the first.

He agrees with Labour on the importance of public works as a safeguard against a possible economic recession. He approves of the Chifley-appointed Coal Board as supervisor of Australia's most troubled industry.

Under him the State-run Commonwealth Bank will continue to be a powerful central bank controlling general bank credit.

Well-Ordered Growth

The reason, of course, is that Mr. Menzies is statesman enough to realise that political and social progress is never the monopoly of one party. True progress, he believes, consists in ordered growth from well-tried principles rather than from abstract theories. "Socialism has succeeded in getting itself regarded by many people as progressive", he says. "But in reality it is dull and reactionary. It does not think in terms of production or development but merely in terms of redistributing what we now have. We Liberals detest the idea of standing still and playing safe. When we advocate private enterprise, we are not thinking in terms of profits. What we really have in mind is that there can be no progress without some spirit of adventure, without ingenuity, without the taking of risks."

That is why the Menzies Government will stress incentives as the positive element in their policy. Mr. Menzies says that the best foundation for full employment is the prosperity of the business undertakings which employ the men. He aims to increase production by offering adequate material incentives and by attempting to reduce costs by greater efficiency on the part of both employers and employees. In the long run he says, increased production will bring increased competition among sellers and consequently lower prices. Security, he insists, cannot be entirely divorced from individual effort and left to the State. The success of the boss should be bound up in the security of the man who works for him. At the same time, his new Government will continue to support the Federal Arbitration Court and the legally established rights of trade unions.

Mr. Menzies' success is due to his intellect and forceful personality. In Australia he is famous for his oratory in an age of undistinguished orators. In a big debate, members crowd to hear him even though many of them dislike his politics.

He marshals his ideas with logical precision and expounds them with controlled fire livened by corrosive wit. His conservatism is no vestigial remnant from blue-blood ancestors, but a

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RAJAJI AS JOURNALIST AND AUTHOR

MONUMENTAL WORK DURING POLITICAL "EXILE"

By V. SUBRAMANIAN

POTHAN JOSEPH once wrote of Rajaji that to know the real Rajaji one must talk to him on anything except politics.

The versatility of Rajaji's gifts is really amazing, and in no other field does he make it more evident than in his writings, both literary as well as journalistic.

Few in the north are aware that Rajaji is a highly accomplished writer in Tamil. Most politicians are nowadays journalists, in more senses than one. Besides helping to fill the columns of newspapers with their statements and speeches, most of them have taken to syndicated journalism as a hobby or a source of income. But few of their articles treat of anything except controversial politics, and fewer still are in their mother tongue. These facts are the measure of the complete divorce of their brand of journalism from enduring literature.

Rajaji's writings are rarely on controversial politics, and mostly in his mother tongue, Tamil. Most of it is worth preserving as high class literature.

As an editor, Rajaji has been one of the most successful editors in the history of Indian journalism. Early during his legal career in Salem, he began to take an active interest in popular science and started a journal on that subject, mainly with a view to make Tamil an effective instrument of expression on scientific subjects. He was thus one of the pioneers of scientific education in the mother tongue in India.

Though his venture did not bear fruit immediately, many more followed in his wake and have helped in forging an effective scientific terminology in Tamil, while Rajaji himself never lost sight of his first love, and produced, in his leisure hours, some model books in Tamil on popular science.

Later, after his joining the non-co-operation movement and the incarceration of the Mahatma, he was entrusted with the Editorship of 'Young India'. He did his editorial work so well as to earn praise even from the fastidious Mahatma, and gained the reputation as the chief interpreter of Gandhiji, to the world. It was also during his leadership of the no-changers' party that he discovered "Kalki", the most influential writer in Tamil Nad of today

But his greatest achievement as a journalist came during his editorship of a journal called "Vimochanam", which he started during his residence in Tiruchengode Ashram, to carry out the constructive programme of the Mahatma. The main aim of the journal was to root out the drink evil. This journal discovered and developed Rajaji's literary talents as well as managing ability. It was in "Vimochanam" that Rajaji began writing those short stories, which have earned him a high place in modern Tamil literature. It was the first language journal in India to claim a circulation of 5,000 copies at a time when language journals counted their circulation in hundreds. Like his master the Manatma, Rajaji was as efficient on the business side of journalism as on the editorial side, and his journal was one of the financially sound ones in Tamil Nad.

Stories Tell

Rajaji is acknowledged as one of the best short story writers in Tamil today. Amongst European writers, he resembles Tolstoy; he writes with a purpose. Like him, he has no use for literary adornments and tricks of the trade but employs a direct, simple and crisp style, but with a very subtle intellectual polish. If one were to measure literary success by the effect of one's work as on the contemporary public, Rajaji's place on the Parnassus will be at the top levels.

His story called "The Dream of Jagadisa Sastrigal" written during the Harijan uplift campaign of 1930 was more effective in converting the halting orthodox than many a speech.

Another story of his written during the hectic days of 1942 brought home vividly to the public the utter folly of removing rails.

But there are other stories in which this veiled under-current of moralization affects the quality of his short stories. I wonder whether Rajaji would not after all make a greater writer, if he would forget for the time being his politics and morals.

But Rajaji is at his best when he writes on philosophical subjects. He has often been called a philosopher-statesman, and his writings on philosophy richly justify the appellation. In fact, it is in his philosophical writings that he empties out all the literary treasures of his mind and employs all the weapons in his literary armoury, like his power for concretization, crystal clarity of style and an economy of words more eloquent in suggestion than in expression. It was during his enforced leisure, before his assumption of Madras Premiership that he began seriously studying the Sanskrit originals. Rajaji found the love of his life there, and since then he has been continuously engaged in studying philosophy, both ancient and modern.

Among his famous philosophical writings are "The Way That Krishna Showed", which is a popular exposition of the Bagawat Gita; "The Balcopy Of Upanishads" which is a short and lucid treatise on the Philosophy of Upanishads; and "Let Competition Go", which is a remarkable pamphlet, which evolves a synthesis of ancient Hindu philosophy and modern economic theories.

His study of philosophy has refined his inherently subtle intellect and has given him an undisturbable peace of mind. The philosopher who braved the wrath of his master and colleagues

(Continued on page 27)

'BACK TO THE CLASSROOMS'

Echos in France-Amerique

TRUE STORY

Until Death Do Us Part

BY CAPT. K. B. ROY, I. M. S. (RETD.)

MODERN warfare is an unmitigated scene of devastation, cruelty and hardship; it does not stimulate any noble sentiments in the human mind, and its hardships make a physical wreck of much of the best of [illegible]; as the Urdu poet [illegible], in a war the nation that is defeated dies and a nation that wins has its back broken. But during a war we [illegible] some poignant scenes of human [illegible] that are seldom witnessed in the humdrum everyday life of peaceful existence and it fell to my lot to be a participant, though an indirect one, in one such scene.

It was towards the end of the rainy season in 1944, that we, men of the 14th Army, had our first view from the eastern ranges of the Chin Hills of the distant plains of Burma with the broad Chindwin winding its way southwards to join the Irrawady. A strenuous campaign fought with incredible courage and with the minimum of equipments of war, had ended in the virtual routing of the Japanese Army from the borders of Manipur State in India across the Chin Hills to Burma itself. The now famous Tiddim Road was still littered with the dead bodies of Jap soldiers and the wreckage of Jap war equipments when one day I in company with a famous Indian Infantry Battalion as their Regimental Medical Officer, found myself bivouacked on the summit of a hill 8,000 feet high; and it was from there that I looked through my binoculars to the mist covered town of Kalemyo lying in the midst of paddy fields, which started from the foot of the high hills where the Chin Hill Ranges abruptly gave way to flat country.

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At 4 p.m. on that day, at the battalion officers' conference, the Commanding Officer told us that our battalion was assigned the duty of reaching the town of Kalemyo before next dawn, by means of a short cut across the hills, to cut off the retreating Japs from behind; the moon would be up by 9 p.m. and officers and men must be ready to mach by then; it would be a march of about 12 miles and we expected to reach Kalemyo before dawn in good time to get well dug-in for a good fight, if need be, before the disappearing pall of mist at the rise of the sun could expose our presence to the Japs

Before I finished with my army life, it was my lot to spend many such nights on march on foot, but I cannot remember any experience in my life to compare in weariness to those night-long marches along the foot tracks up and down the muddy Chin Hills in that rainy season in 1944. An apparently endless column of men and mules walking in single file in a moonlight rendered more deceptive by the shadows thrown by the heavy bushes and bamboo-clumps, where the dead, monotonous silence was broken only by the sound of the hard breathing of the toiling men and animals and by the unbelievably shrill whistling of the jungle cricket or occasionally by the murmur of the hill stream rushing along a pebble-strewn bed, all combined to produce a sense of unreality as if it was all a sleep-walking 'en masse'; and there is no doubt that every living thing in that column would have really fallen asleep in their walk, but for the facts that there you are eternally walking either uphill or downhill without even a small stretch of level road so that either your toes are on fire gong downfall or your heels are on fire going uphill and that when you are actully walking sweat pours down your back like rain but if you stand for one minute for rest every one of your bones feels chilled to the marrow as if all that sweat has frozen into snow on your body and the important fact that a seasoned soldier is always alive in his subconcious mind to the dangers of an enemy ambush for which such hilly forestclad country is very suitable.

We managed to arrive at Kalemyo before dawn and were well dug-in in a village at the outskirts of the town before the sun came up on the eastern horizon. With the rise of the sun, we could see on the dew-softened mud of the road in front of us the innumerable impressions of the peculiar shoes used only by the Japanese—two compartment front of the shoe, one compartment for the big toe and the other compartment for the rest of the toes—and the fresh droppings of the elephants used by the Japs for hauling their artillery about; and this all pointed to the conclusion that the Japs had forestalled us in our purpose and had already retreated to Kalemyo.

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It was about noontime just after we had finished our lunch that a jeep arrived from behind us carrying a grey-haired American wearing the badges of a Captain of the World War I, who was now doing some staff job at some air-supply base in India, and his purpose was to see some "real war" as he himself put it.

Well, we considered him just one more 'rubberneck' who in his love for foolish excitement did not mind how much worry and difficulty he caused to the battalion commander by his presence where he was not wanted; but he was a very amiable chap and soon he was chatting very familiarly with everybody in the camp with that frankness and unconscious superiority complex that characterise an American anywhere in the world. We were just having a short rest after the previous night's hard work, when we saw one motor-truck with 14th Army symbol come rushing along the main road from behind our camp obviously with supply for us, but before anybody could stop him, the driver of the truck apparently missed our camouflaged camp and went ahead beyond our camp. Before many people of the camp were aware of the incident, the tell-tale shelling from the Japanese guns started off all the shells exploding a few hundred yards ahead of us. Obviously our motor truck had got bogged down on the bed of the dry 'chaung' a (nullah) that separated us from the town of Kalemyo and the Japs were trying to hit the truck: in the absence of any definite information from all no-man's land, we could not take any immediate steps to rescue the party. It was after about 3 or 4 hours, near about the time of sunset, that the wounded driver of the truck straggled into our camp and told our C.O. that the truck was stuck up in the sand of the 'chaung' as we had expected and that apart from the occasional shelling, no Jap troops had actually approached the truck, and that five other Indian soldiers were lying wounded near the truck. The C. O. decided to send out an armoured car which had by then arrived from our base with a platoon of troops under an officer to bring back the wounded soldiers. Just before the rescue party started off our American guest approached the C. O. with the most unusual and startling proposal to accompany the party; and it was then that I noticed an extreme excitement on his face which seemed to me to be most inexplicable in a man who had merely come 'to see the war'. After some persuasion, the C.O. agreed to let him go with the party.

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To cut a long story short, our rescue party was ambushed by the Japs with great determination, our armoured car was disabled by their mortar fire and it was some time early next morning before the dawn that a N. C. O. from our party crawled into our camp with a bullet wound in his abdomen; from him we learnt the whole sad story, but we could do nothing more to bring back our casualties till the break of the morning. Early next morning under the protection of a mortar barrage, a party of our troops went out and brought back all the wounded and dead; but our American friend was not to be found anywhere.

Shortly afterwards our advance patrol party came back and reported that the Japs had completely evacuated the town of Kalemyo the previous night and the town was empty. Our trooos then went inside to take up positions, and I also went with them to find out a suitable place for my regimental aid post where I could treat the wounded from the previous night's encounter, till the Field Ambulance arrived. I noticed from the distance a fairly big bungalow with red-tiled roof and went straight for that bungalow before the Commander of the Administration Company could pick on it as the officers' mess. And there in the compound of that bungalow I found the American Officer lying dead on his face with his sten gun by his side; just two yards ahead of him there was a well-built 'bunker' (covered and well-protected trench) in which were lying dead a middle-aged Burmese woman in civilian dress and two Japanese soldiers. What had apparently happened was that the American had either deliberately or by mistake approached this bunker and had made good use of his hand-grenades by killing the occupants of the bunker, but not before the Japs also wounded him mortally by bullet fire.

But what amazed us most was that on going through the pockets of his dress we found a small photo inside his private diary and this was the photo of the Burmese woman who was lying dead in the 'bunker'. Anyway without indulging in undue curiosity, we buried the American with due military honour and sent off his private articles for despatch to his next-of-kin, a son, who was a student in some college in USA. His son arrived soon afterwards to see his father's grave and to talk to us about his father's last days, and it was from him that we got the real story behind his father's desire to see the war.

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Immediately after World War I this American Officer had married a Burmese woman and settled down in the Shan States in Burma as an estate owner; he was deeply in love with his wife as will be evidenced by the fact that though he had grown quite rich in his business he had not gone back to his native land of USA, where he could never expect his wife to be recognised as an American citizen. They had a son born to them a few years after their marriage, and some time at the end of 1942 he had gone to USA, to get his son admitted to some college there; before he could return back, Burma was overrun by the Japanese and his wife could not be evacuated. He then joined the American Army in India and was posted in places on the Indo-Burma border. Thereafter a long interval of two years he got information through devious sources that his wife was ostensibly working as a nurse in the Japanese Army, but actually she was rendering lot of help to the secret anti-Jap forces like the Chindits etc. by giving them shelter and information. The last

(Continued on page 27)

HE FLOORED BISMARCK

★

STATESMAN AND EMPRIRE FOUNDER though he was, Prince Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck had his Achilles Heel, Famous as a duelist and considered by his contemporaries to be extraordinarily brave, it took a man of science to put at least a temporary stop to his arrogance!

Professor Rudolf Virchow, world-famous pathologist, and Bismarck had words that grew into a challenge to a duel. The scientist had been too busy with his test tubes all his life to take time to become a marksman: however. he was permitted the choice of weapons.

He pondered a moment, then wordlessly entered his laboratory, returning to Bismarck's seconds in a few minutes gravely proffering a tray bearing a pair of frankfurters.

"Here are the weapons," he told them. "In appearance they are identical. But one I have injected with a lethal amount of trichinae. Explain to His Highness that they are the germs which cause trichinosis, pork-illness. The other sausage I have not touched Please present this tray to Herr von Bismarck and ask him to make his selection and eat it. The other I will myself eat. The choice shall be his and one of us will die."

The seconds returned to their master with the tray and the message. Half an hour later they were back at Virchow's laboratory with this message: "His Highness has destroyed the frankfurters and asks that you be his guest at dinner this evening. After due consideration he feels he may have been slightly in error and is assured you can reach an agreement."

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

XIV INDIAN OLYMPIC GAMES—PATIALA REIGNS SUPREME—BOMBAY SETS THE RECORDS—PROGRAMME TOO CROWDED—CYCLISTS FOR EUROPE AGAIN—TRIPLE CROWN FOR VASANT—GORGEOUS GUSSIE DAZZLES BOMBAY.

THANKS to the hearty Co-operation from the Government of Bombay, the local military authorities and the C.C.I. the 14th Indian Olympic Games were brought to a successful conclusion at the Brabourne Stadium last week-end. I cannot, however, say that the sports-loving public of this city supported this National Meet as largely and enthusiastically as the occasion demanded.

When the Games were declared open by the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, there was only a handful of people present to witness the impressive ceremony. In fact there were more people inside the arena than in the stands. Even on the last day, that was Sunday, when the East Stands were thrown open to the public free of charge, the number present in that quarter was negligible.

Nobody can complain about the gate-charges elsewhere as they were reasonable in the extreme. Two, four and ten-and-half annas cannot be said to be too high for most people.

LACK OF INTEREST

But the facts sticks out by a mile that our people are not interested in a show of this kind. Even those who were present complained that it was frightfully boring to sit through long hours to watch an event here and there. It seemed to them that most of the time was wasted in arranging the items in the programme one after the other. After you have seen one thrilling race, you have to wait for a long time to see another. There does not seem to be any continuity of exciting episodes as in the case of hockey or football.

Of course the field events go on for hours at a stretch as it appears to the spectators. But there is little to enthuse over them. That's why the fans were not there in their thousands. I wondered what had happened to all our students. All the schools and colleges in the city hold athletic meetings annually. Large number of students gather in every one of them. That shows that they take a good deal of interest in this branch of sport. Why, then, were they absent all these days? Not only the young athletes but their sport-masters had much to learn from the displays given by the leading exponents in the country in each event. They missed a grand opportunity.

INDICATION FOR N.S.C.I.

One thing is however clear from the above. Bombay is not as athletic-minded as she should be. Nobody can foretell how many more years she will take to imbibe the true spirit of the Olympic Games. This is the second time the National Meet has been held in our city. The first one was staged in 1940. Strange as it may seem many more people attended then than they turned out now.

This is an indication for those who are anxious to build another Stadium—chiefly for athletics—at far-away Mahalaxmi. If the response from the public is so poor at a centrally located and convenient Venue like the Brabourne Stadium, one can imagine how much worse it will be at a place which is not easily and quickly accessible from all quarters.

It is therefore clear that there is no need for another Stadium for many years to come. Provide all facilities for athletics at the new place by all means. But for heaven's sake, do not lock up our little resources in brick and mortar, or stones and cement which will give us no useful return.

VALUABLE HELP

The Organising Committee of the Games have every reason to be grateful to the authorities for their help. But for it, it would have been impossible for the B.P.O.A. to house and feed all those 700 odd athletes and officials at so convenient and comfortable a place.

The experience of Lucknow is still fresh in my mind. I would not care to go through that ordeal once again for any reason whatsoever. I do not wish to lay all the blame for it on the devoted heads of the organisers, because the clerk of the weather made their task much more difficult by his unforeseen pranks. As a matter of fact, we in Bombay, experienced the same difficulty a decade ago. But the Stadium saved us from utter confusion and dislocation of our programme.

PATIALA'S SUPREMACY

As was expected Patiala retained the Athletic Championship for men by a wide margin of points. But they were not able to overhaul many records as they were wont to do. This seems to indicate that the Patiala athletes are unable to devote as much time as they were used to before this state was merged into P.E.P.S.U. or they have not much profited by their last visit to England during the World Olympiad. I hope the newly-formed State will offer the same amount of encouragement, help and support to its athletes as old Patiala used to do.

Nevertheless, Patiala carried away eight gold medals winning as many events. While Nikka Singh established the only record on their behalf in 800 metres run, Gurnam Singh claimed to be the finest athlete in the country by his excellent all-round performances in decathlon.

Credit must also be given to Chhota Singh for his unchallenged supremacy in the Marathon Race for the last 12 years.

FINE PERFORMANCES BY LAVY PINTO

Bombay held on to the second position by collaring 65 points. All honour to Lavy Pinto for breaking the old record in 200 metres sprints and winning the 100 metres in fine style. He helped the home State also in its triumph in both the relays. Leslie Woodcock, Owen Pinto, Ullal Rao and R. A. Kotian also deserve high praise for winning their respective events, viz., 110 metres hurdles, 400 metres run, high jump and 10,000 metres walk. It was mainly due to their combined efforts Bombay succeeded in gaining so many coveted laurels.

It must be remarked, however, that on the whole the performances of all our men, whether from Bombay or outside, were far below the world standard. For that we can hardly blame our athletes. India does not provide the facilities as obtain in the leading countries of the world. Unless and until we manage to do so we cannot expect our athletes to lower world records or meet the World Champions on equal terms.

So, before we think in terms of accommodation for spectators and idle recreation for club members, we should concentrate on rapid promotion of the games by expert coaching and systematic training.

ROSHAN MISTRY SHINES

The Women's Championship was retained by Bombay, Banoo Gazdar, Roshan Mistry, Violet Peters, Pat Mendonca and Bhagi Thadani formed a team hard to beat. It stands to the immense credit of the diminutive Roshan and little violet that they smashed the existing records in 200 metres sprint and 80 metres hurdles respectively and that too with a grace and rhythm that was the envy and admiration of all. Roshan earned the distinction of securing the first place in 100 metres as well—in addition to contributing her useful quota in the home team's success in 400 metres relay.

Pat Mendonca was greatly disappointed in the 100 metres sprint as she was disqualified in the final run by the starter. But she had the satisfaction of lending a hand in winning the relay in record time as well as topping the broad jump on her own account.

Banoo Gazdar, Bombay's Captain among the fair sex, did not fare as well as her attainments permitted—for the simple reason that she has been trying her hands at too many things at the same time. If she concentrates in fewer events in which she has special aptitude like Leslie Woodcock, Captain for men, she would do much better.

Mysore scored 24 points to Bombay's 50 to stand second in the women's sphere. Veteran Barbara Webster and Marjorie Suares contributed two and one wins respectively in putting the short, throwing the javelin and high jump.

STADIUM AT MAHALUXMI

Since writing the above I notice in the press that a portion of the Hornby Vellard at Mahalaxmi has already been allotted by the Bombay Municipality to the National Sports Club of India. It is said that the foundation stone for the Patel Stadium will be laid in April next and the stadium, club house, etc. will be completed by the end of 1951.

Now that the club is determined to construct the Stadium—without taking into account the question of its usefulness in the near future—I have nothing more to say. I shall certainly be the happiest man if my fears and apprehensions about the financial difficulties inherent in its maintenance are dissipated by proven facts later on—more so because the stadium will be associated with the name of no less an illustrious leader than Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India.

PROGRAMME TOO CROWDED

Returning to the Games, many people thought that the programme was too crowded for most people to enjoy. Contests in wrestling, Volley-ball, basket ball, Kabadi and weight-lifting were held simultaneously with athletics and cycling spread all over the Stadium. If they were held separately and in different arenas and different hours they would have been witnessed by many more fans than was the case. Probably the organisers could not help it owing to the shortness of time at their disposal. It is for the IOA Council to see to it for future convenience.

In the team games, Bombay reigned supreme in Kabadi while the honours for volley ball and basket-ball were claimed by the Punjab and Rajputana respectively

Surprising as it may seem, the wrestling championship went to Bengal with six out of nine wins in their favour. But Bombay defeated the eastern state in weight-lifting. Two new records were established in the latter—one by R. S. Desai of Bombay and the other by K. S. Kanaiyan of Madras.

CYCLISTS FOR EUROPE

Cycling had its usual run both for men and women. But despite the three successive runs to Europe for the World Championship during the last three years, nothing remarkable was observed in the competitions. Still as many as twenty cyclists have been selected by the All-India body to represent this country in the next world competition which will be held at Brussels next August.

I cannot divine any earthly reason for the selection of such a large contingent.

GRACE AND BEAUTY SACRIFICED

Apart from the lack of order and discipline which a meet of this National character and magnitude demand, I noticed that India's reputation for grace and beauty was also sacrificed on the alter of thoughtlessness. It is undoubtedly a grand idea to crown the victorious athletes on the Victory stand by 'fairies.' It is appreciated by all. But who would like fairies to be dressed in different costumes and different colours? I have nothing to say against the fairies themselves. I don't think it was their fault. I am sure if they were told to put on sarees of one colour—say, light blue as was done in the previous meet—they would have gladly done so and looked a fine picture of grace and beauty, upholding at the same time the prestige of Indian culture and womanhood. I hope the sponsors of the Indian Olympic Games would bear this in mind for the future.

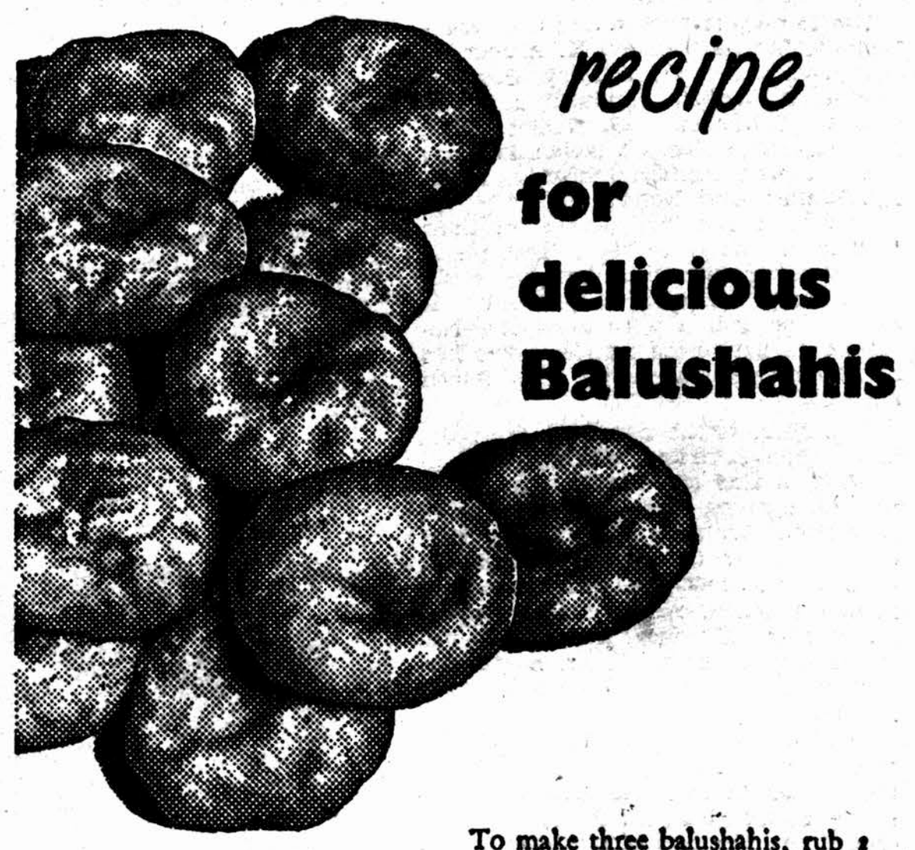
TRIPLE CROWN FOR VASANT

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships held at the P.J. Hindu Gymkhana, ended in a blaze of glory for G. Vasant of this city. He carried away the triple crown without any serious opposition in any event. It was most surprising to see Mahendra Singh going down to him in singles final without claiming a single game.

In men's doubles, Vasant was part-

(Continued on page 24)

Try this DALDA recipe for delicious Balushahis



To make three balushahis, rub 2 tablespoons of Dalda into 1 cup of flour thoroughly, and prepare dough. Shape into flat rounds and dent in centre. Heat Dalda for deep frying, and remove from fire. Slip in rounds. When Dalda stops simmering, replace pan on fire. Continue to remove and replace pan till rounds are bloated and evenly browned. Next, place rounds on a perforated plate, coat with thick hot syrup and cool.

Dalda, being a pure vegetable fat, can withstand prolonged cooking—it allows foods time to cook properly right through.

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Few New Faces In Australian Team

PROBLEM BEFORE TEST SELECTORS

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MELBOURNE:

Judging by present form, there will be few new faces in the Australian Eleven to play the Englishmen when they tour Australia in 1950-51.

Nor many young cricketers are coming on and those who are, most were passed over by the Australian selectors in the team to tour New Zealand in February.

Eight of the 14 players chosen for New Zealand are more than 30 years of age and at least two of them—39-year-old Charle Puckett of Western Australia, and 31-year-old Phil Ridings of South Australia appear to have been given the trip as a reward for loyal cricketing services over a number of years. Neither has a chance of making the Australian Eleven next season.

The 17 Australians who toured England unbeaten, in 1948 were: D. G. Bradman, A. L. Hassett, W. A. Brown, S. G. Barnes, K. R. Millar, Donald Tallon, R. R. Lindwall, A. R. Morris, C. L. McCool, E. R. N. Toshack, I. W. Johnson, R. Saggers, W. A. Johnston, D. Ring, S. Loxton, R. N. Harvey and R. Hamence.

Unpredictable

Bradman has retired and Brown, after leading the Australians in New Zealand, is unlikely to be seen in Test cricket again. Ring, who is not bowling particularly well and is slow in the field, and Hamence, who was passed over for the New Zealand tour, seem to have finished their careers in big cricket.

Toshack, still troubled by a knee injury and kept out of most of this season's Sheffield Shield cricket by a new business, will probably be available. Barnes, too, although he was not available for the South Africa or New Zealand tours, may be available, but he is an unpredictable person.

The 15 players now in South Africa—Hassett, Morris, Harvey, K. Archer, J. Moroney, Miller, G. Langley, Saggers, Loxton, A. Walker, Lindwall, I. Johnson, W. Johnston, G. Noblet and McCool—will all be available. England has not seen Archer, Moroney, Langley, Walker and Noblet.

Archer, a fair bat and a brilliant field is not likely to get a Test place, unless better men fail; Langley could not hope to keep for a Test side, if Saggers or Tallon were available; Noblet, a medium-pace right-hander, has not been very successful in South Africa.

This narrows the new Test prospects in the South African touring party to Walker, a fast left-hander, and Moroney, an opening bat. Both come from New South Wales and are in the Test Class. Walker, troubled by a persistent back injury, has not been impressive in South Africa, but he can be a dynamic bowler. Moroney, who has opened for Australia with Morris, seems certain to stay there if Barnes is not available.

The only other likely Test player at the moment is Jack Iverson, outstanding bowler in Sheffield Cricket this season and, in his first season of senior cricket—at the age of 34—selected to represent Australia in New Zealand.

Bowling Freak

Iverson is a bowling freak. He bowls from the front of the hand over the top of the thumb, and the ball is propelled by the bent-back middle finger. He bowls off-spinners, does not toss the ball so high as Ian Johnson and comes off the pitch with more pace.

He played with Melbourne Cricket Club in 1948 after being out of the game since he left College 15 years earlier, and was an immediate and sensational success.

In spite of State-wide demands, the conservative Victorian selectors did not choose him for the Victorian side. If they had, he would have "walked into" the Australian team for New Zealand.

One about Iverson is whether he can stand up to six strenuous consecutive days of Test Cricket. He is an ungainly, 6 ft. 2 in., 14 1/2 stone man, and his 15 years' absence from cricket has deprived him of solid background of intense, competitive play. In most of his big games this year, Iverson, after bowling well and sometime sensationally in the first innings, has failed to repeat the performance in the second.

Does He Lack Stamina

This has raised two questions: Does he lack stamina to succeed in the second innings of a four-day Sheffield Shield game or can batsmen, when meeting him a second time, quickly learn how to play him? His figures so far this year have been: versus Western Australia 6/47 (second innings, 2/136); South Australia 7/77 (0/93); New South Wales 2/91; (3/21); South Australia 1/13 (0/13). In this last match Iverson had an injured thigh and did little bowling.

Except when they meet State sides, the Englishmen are not likely to see much of the Australians who are to tour New Zealand. They are:

Jim Burke, aged 19, the baby of the Australia side, who is a patient opening bat and change off-spin bowler. He has a good eye, but lacks scoring shots and is unlikely to replace Morris, Barnes or Moroney as opener.

Alan Davidson, aged 20, a medium-fast left-hand bowler and magnificent in the field who is in his first Sheffield Shield season. He is opening bowler for New South Wales, but Lindwall, Miller, Bill Johnston or Walker are all ahead of him in Test chances.

Wally Duldig, aged 26, of South Australia, is a Bradman protege and a surprise selection. He made two scores in South Australia—both in the second innings of games in which the pressure was off—and Bradman was the only Australian selector to see him in action before he was picked. He is barely known outside his home State, but Bradman's Judgment must be respected and Duldig could be a Test prospect.

Roy Howard, aged 26, has made a number of good scores for Victoria this year, but his lack of scoring shots—most of his runs come from a back-foot cover drive—debar him as a Test batsman. The New Zealand tour might improve him.

Len Johnson, aged 30, the best medium-pace bowler in Australia has "carried" the Queensland attack for seasons and can swing the ball even when the shine has disappeared. But Australia has an array of fast and medium bowlers.

Ken Meuleman, opening bat, twice 12th man for Australia against England in the 1946-47 Australian tour. Slow scorer and Burke's youth and bowling ability would give him preference if an opener is needed.

New Players

Stan Siamey, aged 33, is a first-class wicket-keeper and on his day little below Tallon or Saggers.

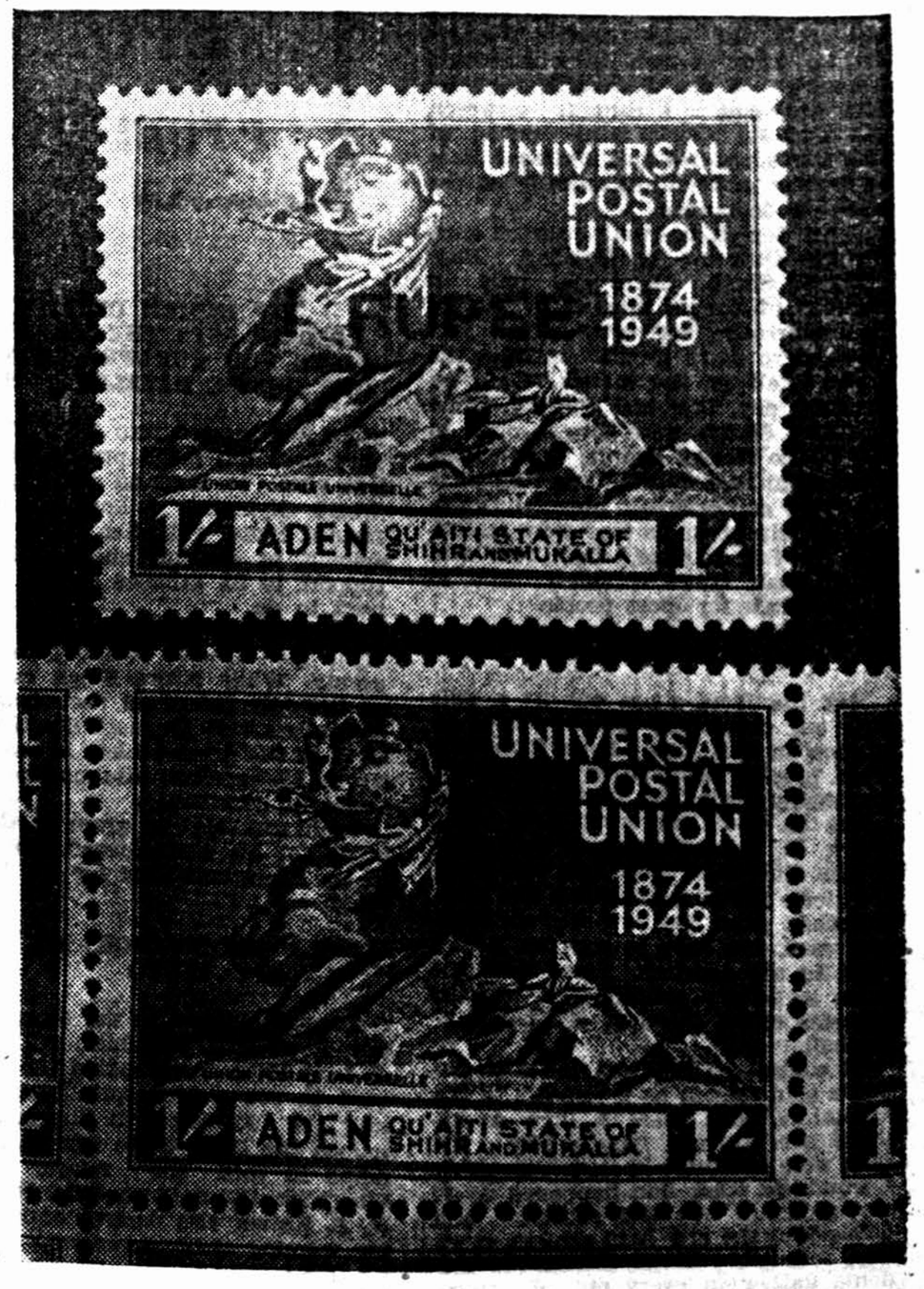
Of new Australian players young jim de Courcy of Newcastle, New South Wales, is easily the most promising. His non-selection in the New Zealand side caused surprise and regret; but he has the talent to force his way into the Australian Eleven by next season. He is a hard-hitting right hander, at present too impetuous, but with a wealth of scoring shots.

His team-mate, Wally Yeates, also considered unlucky to miss the New Zealand tour, is another Test prospect. He is a left-hander with all the grace and forcing shots of his cricketing kind and a brilliant outfield. He is considering an offer from the Lancashire League.

A South Australian who cannot completely be discarded is the medium-pace opening bowler, Ross Hieren. This is his first season of Sheffield Shield cricket and he has done well in each match. He can turn the ball both ways but, like all other Australian medium-pacers, his only chance would be the breakdown of fast bowlers like Lindwall, Walker and Miller.

Miller has a recurrent back complaint which is aggravated by fast bowling, and both Lindwall and Walker have suffered injuries throughout the South African tour.—P.T.I.

COLLECTOR'S FORTUNE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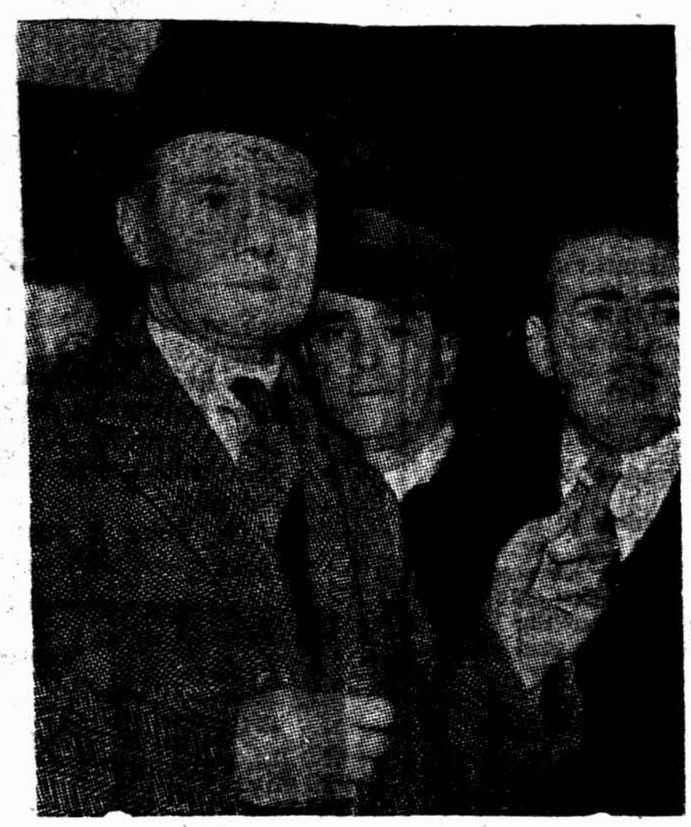
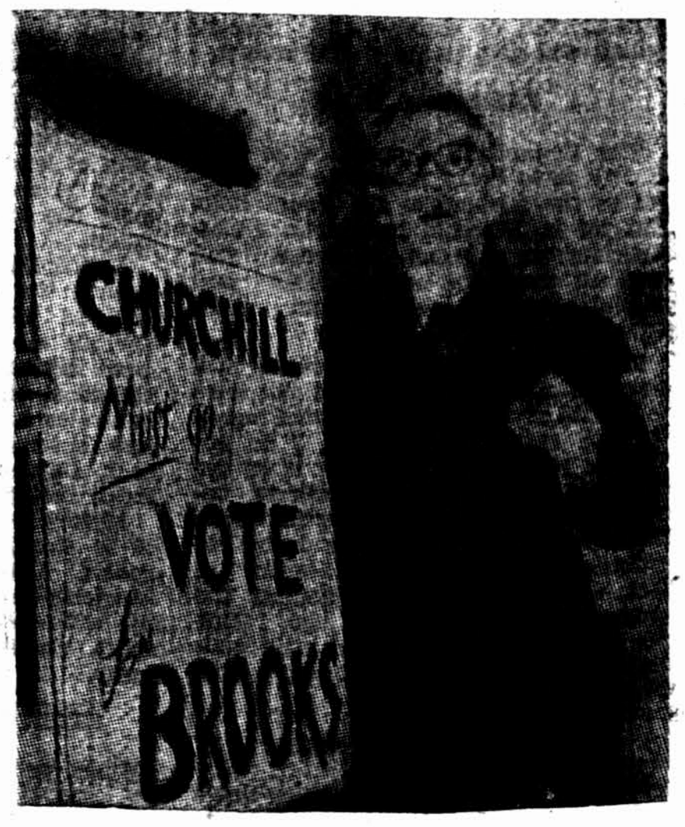
A London stamp collector had a sheet of 60 stamps—in a block—for three months before he noticed the tiny error that made the sheet rocket to £9,000 in value. The sheet of 60 stamps of the Crown Colonies Universal Postal series for Aden State of Shihr and Mukalla should have been surcharged with the mark, 1 Rupee Worth one shilling six pence each, they are now being offered at £150 each. The sheet is five months old, and the owner of it did not notice the omission for three months. Picture shows: The ordinary surcharged stamp of the issue (above), and unmarked issue. The stamps below are worth £150 each.

HELPED REDS



Dr. Klaus Fuchs, atom scientist, is charged with offences in connection with Atomic Research Information at Bow Street. Commander Lt. Burt, head of the Special Branch, leaving the court for lunch.

'RED' SLOGAN



William Brooks, Communist candidate for Woodford, says pointedly "Out with Churchill".

Budapest Trials

AMERICAN PLEADS GUILTY

BUDAPEST, Feb. 18. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Robert Vogeler, American on trial here for spying and sabotage, pleaded guilty today

Mr. Vogeler, Vice-President of the International Telegraph Company of New York, was the fourth defendant to testify and the fourth to plead guilty to the charges.

Yesterday, Mr. Edagar Sanders, British representative of Mr. Vogelers Company and two Hungarians gave the court here a detailed account of alleged activities for the British and American intelligence services.

Vogeler apologised to the Hungarian people and asked for "a mild penalty'

The other defendants, pleading guilty, declared they acted as Vogeler's agents. All can receive the death penalty for their activities.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning after the last defendant, black-haired comely Baroness Edina Dory had confessed she carried out Intelligence assignments while working as a barmaid.

In a detailed confession Vogeler involved the heads of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York and its subsidiary, the International Standard Electric Company, as active co-operators with American Intelligence.

The Standard Electric Company, of which Sanders was the local representative in Budapest, was a cover organisation for spying, he said.

Vogeler, Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, said one of his tasks was to find and smuggle into America atomic scientists.

U. S. Protest To Hungary

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The State Department today accused the Hungarian Government of violating a promise that Robert Vogeler, an American, would be given a fair trial on espionage and sabotage charges.

In a statement, the State Department alleged that Vogeler might have been drugged or subjected to "coercion by intimidation".

Mr. Matyae Rakosi, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister, told the American Minister in Budapest that Vogeler would have a fair public trial, the statement said.

RUSSIA WINNING THE COLD WAR

South Korean Presidents Warning

TOKYO, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter): President Syngman Rhee of South Korea today warned the western democracies that step by step Communists were winning the "cold war".

At a press conference here before returning to Seoul, the President said, "The Soviet Union intends to spread out, by peaceful means if possible, by war if necessary.

"Every day at the 38th parallel (Southern Korea's frontier with North Korea) or in the Communist guerilla infested mountains our soldiers and police die in defence of Korean frteedom.

"If Koreans were not fighaing, Soviet Communist forces would be standing on the other side of the Korean straits looking with malicious longing towards the Japanese shores."

President Rhee, who has spent three days in Japan wth his Foreign Minister Mr. Ben Limb, said "great progress" had been made towards "developing a common Japanese-Korean front

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS INTEGRATION

NEW DELHI, Feb 18, (PTI): Arrangements for the integration of the Posts and Telecommunication systems of the former Indian States into the unified All-India system are completed and the Posts and Telegraphs Department will take over the systems from April next, it was learned here.

The integration principally covers three big states—Hyderabad, Mysore and the Travancore-Cochin Union.

ZAFRULLAH'S TIRADE AGAINST INDIA

Pak Minister On Red Menace To His Country

BOSTON, February 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE Government of Pakistan was in fairly good shape, with a balanced budget, despite the fact that India was trying to force Pakistan into devaluation of its currency, Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister told a Boston audience last night.

Speaking at a reception in his honour at the Old South Church under the auspices of the United Council on World Affairs, the Pakistan leader said that his country had succeeded in finding foreign markets for goods previously sold to India and that despite the many troubles of dividing a country into two separate nations "we would make the same choice again".

Opening a speaking tour of this city, during which he will address groups at Harvard University and at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Sir Zafrullah traced the history of the founding of Pakistan and said that although his nation "safeguarded only 65 per cent of the Muslim population of the original India, it had saved for the world the whole Muslim culture and spirit"..

On the problem of Communism in the two countries he said "There is very little chance in a reasonably prosperous Pakistan town of Communism taking roots. Our methods of life are just not the same. True, we are a little worried about East Pakistan, with Burma next door".

"On the other hand", he added, "there are definite Communist tendencies in India".

Although the people of the nations are of the same racial stock, Muslim society was based upon the widest equality and brotherhood of man.

"The Hindu belief in re-incarnation of the soul which leads directly to the caste system makes true co-operation virtually impossible".

The Minister was introduced by Mrs. Arthur G. Rotcha, Vice-Chairman of the Council in charge of the organisation division.

R. A. F.'S SORTIES TO SOFTEN UP REBELS

SINGAPORE, Feb. 18, (PTI-Reuter): The Royal Air Force made over 100 "offensive sorties" in a softening up campaign against terrorists in Malaya during the past week.

It was a prelude to the "Malayan people's anti-bandit month" due to start in a few weeks since the emergency began was made on terrorist camps, hideouts and concentrations—most of them in Selangore State,

Communists Sentenced

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 18, (UPI): The Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, has sentenced Amballa Surya Rao and three other Communists to undergo four months' R. I. each for rioting and causing grievous hurt.

The case against the accused was that on the midnight of September 5, 1949, they attacked on V. Bhaskara Rao, Special Branch Police constable, and caused grievous hurt to him.

Heavy Toll Of Cholera In Andhra

VIJAYAWADA, Feb. 18, (PTI): Cholera has taken a toll of 1,067 lives in the fortnight ending February 11, 1950 in the three Andhra districts of Guntur, West Godavari and Krishna, according to the official figures so far available.

The number of attacks during the same period was 2,057

Krishna was the most seriously affected area with 830 deaths and 1,623 seizures.

Guntur has already been declared a cholera-infected area under the Madras Public Health Act where in a week there were not less than 164 deaths

The epidemic is now said to be abating in all the Districts. So far more than a lakh of people have been inoculated as a preventive measure

Bill To Extend Municipal Limits Of Bombay City

BOMBAY, Feb. 18 (UPI): A Bill seeking to extend the municipal limits of Bombay City by 39 square miles will be introduced by the Government of Bombay during the current session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the United Press of India reliably learns.

FRENCH DRIVE TO CHECK REDS

Instructions Against Defence Sabotage

PARIS, Feb. 18, (PTI-Reuter): The French Ministry of the Interior today issued instructions to its local representatives for preventing sabotage of national defence and for checkmating Communist plans to hold up shipments of arms and supplies to the French troops in Indo-China.

Prefects can now call on all security services, military and civilian, to help fight sabotage.

Spreading of false reports and appeals to violence are to be prevented by strict application of existing laws and prosecution of those responsible. Freedom to work must be secured by protecting workers by all means against violence and threats.

Bhargava's Antidote To Communism

SIMLA, Feb. 18 (PTI)—The Punjab Chief Minister, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, addressing Government officials in Rohtak said that the state was confronted with two problems—Communism and Communalism.

Communists, Dr. Bhargava said, were out to create disorder by preaching class hatred, while communalists were trying to advance their selfish ends by laying emphasis on language and service questions.

Dr. Bhargava said, "We must make an attempt to provide work to all to fight Communism.

Five Persons Arrested For Arson And Looting

GAUHATI, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.): Five more persons have been arrested at Tihu, 50 miles from here in connection with the arson and looting incidents reported from there since February 13.

Scores of houses have also been searched in and around Tihu.

PAKISTAN PREPARING FOR WAR

Kashmir Muslims' Disclosure

SRINAGAR, Feb. 18 (UPI): Startling disclosures about the hectic war preparations going on, on the other side of the cease-fire line in Kashmir have been mad by two Kashmiri Muslims, who have just crossed into State territory after a long period of stay in Pakistan.

The two Muslims, namely, Khan Ghulam Nabi and Asad Ullah Wani, said in an interview here that huge stores of arms and ammunition were being moved to various fronts in "Azad" Kashmir and there was a general talk of an impending offensive in the air everywhere.

Speaking about the conditions of Kashmiris in the Pakistan-occupied areas they said that their condition was miserable and most of them had been reduced to the position of beggars.

HYDERABAD CONGRESS SECRETARY RESIGNS

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 18 (PTI): Mr. G. K. Pranesachari, General Secretary of the State Congress, is reported to have tendered resignation of his office to Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the State Congress, today.

Mr. Pranesachari is also stated to have resigned from the Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress, but continues to be a four-anna member.

The resignation was due to a difference of opinion over the policy pursued by the State Congress at present, it is stated.

STATE AID TO PAPER MILLS

Decision Of Madhya Pradesh Government

NAGPUR, February 18: The Madhya Pradesh State Industries Committee at its meeting here yesterday decided to appoint a three-man committee to examine the project and manufacture costs and other details relating to two proposed paper mills in the State. These are the National Newsprint and Paper Mills and the Ballarpur Paper and Strawboard Mills, in both of which the State Government have invested large sums of money.

The Industries Committee is a statutory body formed under the State Aid to Industries Act, and Mr. D. K. Mehta, Minister for Industries, is its chairman.

The committee has meanwhile approved of loans to the extent of about one and a half crores of rupees to these two projects.

Mr. D. K. Mehta, the Industries' Minister explained to the committee the circumstances in which Government had to take over the management of both the concerns and had to honour the commitments already entered into by them with foreign firms. He stated that calculations had shown that the industries would be paying even with the increased capital investment necessary.

"Stop Bombing Of Shanghai"

CHINESE APPEAL TO TRYGVE LIE

LAKE SUCCESS Feb. 17 (PTI): A group claiming to represent two million Chinese has appealed to the United Nations to take "immediate and effective action" to stop further bombings of Shanghai by Chinese Nationalists, it was disclosd today.

The appeal, contained in a cable to Secretary General Trygve Lie, was sent to Lake Success from the United Nations Shanghai office.

It came from a "delegation representing seven leading Christian All Chinese Associations grouping two million members"

The cable made "an energetic protest against bombing and urges immediate and effective action to prevent further violations of universal rights to life, health and social security".

ITALY NOT TO RECOGNISE MAO'S GOVT. AT PRESENT

ROME, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Italian Government today decided against immediate recognition of the Chinese Communist Government

Authoritative sources said the decision was made because of conditions imposed by the Chinese Communists themselves on the acceptance of such recognition. One of these was that the Italian Government should at the same time withdraw recognition of the Nationalists.

THREAT TO SEEK U.N. INTERVENTION

Cyprus Demands Union With Greece

NICOSIA (Cyprus), Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus said today that if Britain would not listen to the case for a union of Cyprus with Greece "we shall apply to the United Nations."

Further measures would also be taken locally to promote the campaign, "but these measures cannot be revealed now", he declared at a conference of Foreign Correspondents.

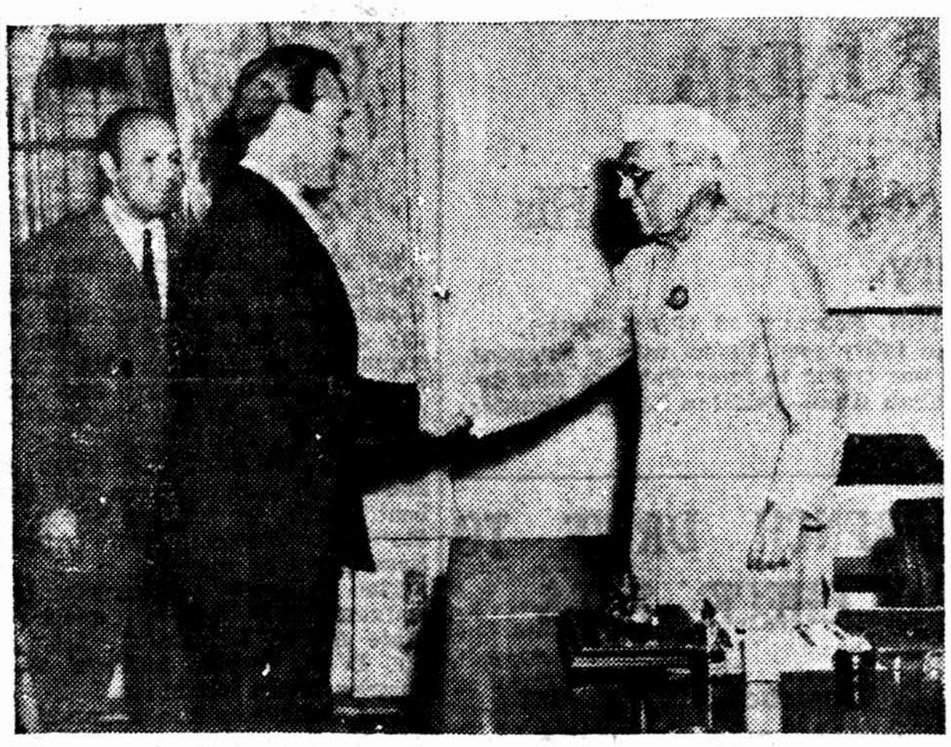
The Archbishop is the head of the Greek Church in Cyprus, which organised the recent "Enosis" union with Greece plebiscite among Cypriot Greeks.

More than 95 per cent of Greeks over 18, numbering just under 230,000 declared themselves in favour of the union.

12 Muslims Arrested For Crossing Border

AMRITSAR, Feb. 17 (PTI): Gharinda police have arrested 12 Muslims for crossing the border into Indian territory without permit.

DENMARK'S ENVOY IN INDIA



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, greeting Mr. Toyberg-Frandzen, Minister-designate for Denmark in India.

"RED THREAT TO S.-E. ASIA IS REAL

Jessup On Findings Of Bangkok Conference

MADRAS, Feb. 18 (PTI).

DR. PHILLIP C. JESSUP, United States Ambassador at Large stated here today that "the Communist threat to South-East Asia is real."

Dr. Jessup amplified this statementby saying that the threat was considered real "because of the powerfulCommunist regime on the Chinese border."

Dr. Jessup accompanied by his wife and the American Ambassador to Ceylon and party arrived at Madras airport at 1-15 this afternoon by a special United States Air Force plane and had lunch at the Adyar Club.

Dr. Jessup, prior to his departure to Colombo, met the waiting pressmen under the wing of his plane for a couple of minutes and said that the special conference at Bangkok was held for the American diplomats in South-East Asian countries to have "mutual consultation" and exchange of views on the conditions obtaining their respective countries. "It was more in the nature of exchanging notes and no decision of any kind was taken at the conference." he added.

The United States, he said, had been taking "special interest" in the economic development of South-East Asia and that was why they had convened the special conference at Bangkok to ascertain the condition of each of those countries.

Dr. Jessup said that on his return he would submit his report of the Bangkok Conference to the American Secretary of State.

SIAM QUIET

On the conditions in Siam, Dr. Jessup said that there was no sign of unrest and the situation was "very peaceful and quiet." The country had a balanced budget; rice crops were good and there was "enough food for the people in the country," he added.

PLANE DEVELOPS ENGINE TROUBLE

The United States Air Force plane carrying Dr. Phillip C. Jessup, American roving Ambassador, and party, which took off from here at 3-15 p.m. for Ceylon, developed engine trouble within the vicinity of the aerodrome and landed here again safely.

Dr. Jessup and party will be resuming their journey to Ceoylon by a Air-India service plane tomorrow afternoon.

Civil aviation authorities told PTI that the plane made a smooth landing and "all are safe."

Airport authorities, attending to the repairs of the engine, are not certain whether the plane can be made "airworthy" by tomorrow. Therefore, reservation for Dr. Jessup and his party has been made in the Air-India service plane proceeding to Ceylon tomorrow.

BENGAL CHAMBER CHIEF

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18 (PTI)—Mr. A L. Cameron has been elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for year 1950-51.

Wife Beats Husband

MADRAS, Feb. 18 (PTI)—Srimathi Rajam Bharathi defeated her husband, Mr. Raghuraja Bharathi by 556 votes to 14 votes in the by-election to the city corporation from the Vepery Division polling for which took place here today. The placards of Mr. Raghuraja Bharathi at the polling booth canvassed support for his wife.

Mr. Raghuraja had stood for the election only to oppose Mr. Damodaram Naidu, a third contestant who had petitioned to the Madras High Court questioning the validity of the nomination filed by Mrs. Rajam Bharathi. The petition having been dismissed, Mr. Raghuraja Bharathi canvassed support for his wife. Mr. Naidu, however had withdrawn at the last minute.

UNESCO Endorses Jordan's Membership Application

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 18. (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Economic and Social Council yesterday endorsed Jordan's application for membership in the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

All members of the 18-nation council except Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, who are boycotting all United Nations activities in protest against continued Chinese Nationalist representation, endorsed the application.

Wireless Transmitter Seized

SAHRANPUR, Feb. 18 (PTI)—A wireless transmitter is reported to have been seized by the local police from a house in Luhana Sarai. The owner of the house was arrested pending further investigation.

"Amrita Patrika"

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18 (PTI)—Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", inaugurated this morning the Hindi edition of the 'Patrika' which will come out from tomorrow morning.

The new paper will be known as the "Amrita Patrika."

MONEY FROM WIDOW

Police Constable And Mill Worker Arrested

A mill worker and a police cons are alleged to have systematically extable under training at Naigaum who son were produced at the Esplanade torted money from a widow and her be released on bail.

BOMBAY, Saturday. Court today. They were ordered to

The police stated before Mr. Y. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, that Appa Dholba Kamble, the mill worker, and Joseph Aloysius, the constable-trainee, induced Sitaram, a boot-black to contribute to a lottery conducted from Poona. Sitaram was the sole support of his mother Kondibai Laxman Pachkar and her family who were staying in a hut at Dadar.

The first contribution taken from Sitaram was one and a half annas, the stake being Rs. 15,000. Gradually the contributions increased, and the woman finding it difficult to pay the sums asked, protested. Aloysius is alleged to have threatened her that if the contributions were stopped her son would be sent to jail.

To create confidence in the woman receipts for the money received were given to her. On the last occasion, however, Rs. 140 was demanded by the two men. Kondibai reported the matter to the police, who arrested the suspects after they had received the amount in marked currency.

They were released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

Iron Curtain Termed Essential To Soviet Tyranny

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—The Soviet regime has erected the Iron Curtain to prevent the people of the USSR from learning the truth about international affairs and life in free nations, a U.S. State Department official declared here this week.

The assertion was made by Howland Sargeant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, in addressing the Inland Press Association. He stated that the Russian people have been isolated from the rest of the world to sustain the fiction that the United States and other free nations are plotting against them, and to conceal from foreign eyes "the bleak reality of life in the Soviet Union."

In discussing the U.S. Government's world-wide information programme, Sargeant said the Soviet Government is spending more to jam the Russian-language broadcasts of the Voice of America than the Voice of America's expenditures for its entire world-wide broadcasts. He cited this as evidence that the Voice is breaking the Politburo's "air-tight control over the minds of the Russian people, to an extent filling them with extreme alarm."

Though the Iron Curtain in Soviet satellite countries is less complete and impenetrable, it is closing down, Sargeant said.

Declaring that the Soviet Iron Curtain "is just as real as if it were forged out of steel plate," Sargeant continued:

"For what purpose has the Soviet Union set up this barrier between East and West

"Stalin knows that not even a dictatorship can retain power and control except by the consent of the people. Therefore, the Iron Curtain is indispensable

DICTATORSHIP

"The continuance of dictatorial control over the Russian peoples depends on convincing them that the United States and other free nations are their enemies and are plotting against them. To sustain this fiction, it is necessary to cut the Russian peoples off from the outside world. The Iron Curtain is doing a pretty good job.

"The curtain also conceals from foreign eyes the bleak reality of life in the Soviet Union. It permits the spreading abroad of the myth of the Soviet workers paradise. It enables the Politburo and Cominform to disseminate a pious picture of the peace-loving USSR. Yes, it must be admitted that the Iron Curtain is doing its work and doing it well."

Sargeant said that the official Soviet newspaper 'Pravda' is the main source of foreign news for the Russian public, and "to read it today, you would think that we had been the enemies, not the allies, of the Soviet Union during World War II, and were planning now to assault them." He added that Soviet distortion of fact is also imposed on all that goes out, and cited the censorship of dispatches of U.S. and other foreign correspondents.

ISOLATION

Describing the extent to which the Soviet rulers have gone in cutting off their subjects from other countries, the U.S. official said:

"Soviet citizens are prohibited by law from marrying foreigners, and Soviets are rarely allowed to travel abroad on private business. It is against the law for Russians and Russian institutions to have any dealings with foreigners without official permission. Few foreigners are allowed to enter the country. These are, almost exclusively, diplomatic representatives of other governments or Communists. All are severely restricted in their movements and constantly spied on. The best evidence we have indicates that the Soviet rulers are beginning to get results in convincing the Russians that the entire Western world is hostile to them.

ECONOMY

"The need for the Soviet regime to carry out this poisoning of minds against the non-Communist world is seen in the half-officiency to which the Russian economic machine is permanently condemned by the political system under which it operates, with its need for eternal policing. In Russia it takes two men to do a single job—one to do the work and the other to watch him.

"If the Russian peoples found out about the freedoms and benefits enjoyed by workers in free democracies, or discovered that the free peoples would welcome them into the partnership of nations on a truly equal and friendly basis, the Politburo might lose its grip. The Politbure must depend on a minority Communist party of only six million in imposing dictatorial rule over a total population of 202 million.

"Among the overwhelming majority of non-Communist Soviet citizens, there is the potential dynamite of resistance, which could blast the dictatorship sky-high. Soviet tyranny cannot stand exposure to truth about how people live in free nations. The Soviet millions must be prevented from learning. Only then can the Politburo retain its tyrannical control until the millions of youths now being indoctrinated are fixed in a rigid pattern of Communist conformity. That is why the Soviet regime, intent upon educating a new generation, is determined to seal off the Russian peoples from outside contacts. Their success depends greatly on keeping the Iron Curtain impenetrable."

SATELLITES

Sargeant asserted that the Iron Curtain has been extended around the Soviet satellite countries in a similar way, and added that the record speaks for itself, with such events as religious persecutions, denial of freedom of the press, and political tyranny.

Asking if anything practical can be done about "this willful blackout that is a very real danger to us and other free peoples," Sargeant said, "there is, indeed." As an example, he cited the Russian and Ukranian language programmes of the Voice of America. and its programmes in Czech, Slovak, Polish and other languages to the Soviet satellite area

The official Communist propaganda organs, he pointed out, are having to devote "more and more of their publication space and air time to attacking the Voice of America and trying to refute what was broadcast. Sargeant added: "For quite a while, I regret to say, the Russian jamming was almost 100 per cent effective and continues to enjoy a high degree of success, though our broadcasts are now breaking through occasionally for brief periods of time. To menage this, our engineers are devising countermeasures with growing success."

Sargeant noted that the U.S. Congress recently appropriated an additional dol 11,500,000 to help overcome the jamming.—USIS

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 17, (PTI): The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, General K. M. Cariappa, will arrive here on March 8, to attend a function of the "Reunion" of the Indian Signal Crops it is learnt. He is expected to stay here for two days.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Falgun Shud 3 2006.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 1, 1369.
Parsi: Shehrever 20, 1319.
Sunrise 7-5 A.M., Sunset 6-41 P.M.
Hightide 01-28, 13-45 Lowtide 07-46, 19-34.

Today's Engagements

J. KRISHNAMURTI: Discourses every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. Place: Sunderabai Hall Terrace, Queens Road. Time: 6 p.m.

B. P. TRADE UNION COMMITTEE Public meeting to condemn the firing on detenus in Nasik and Salem Jails and to protest against the Public Security Measures Bill to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Shivaji Park.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION will screen the Soviet film "Bhed Bhav" (in Hindi) depicting racial equality, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Plaza, Dadar.

B.P.C.C., Dr. N. S. Hardikar, founder of Congress Seva Dal Movement will speak on "Volunteer Organisation" at a meeting of Congress workers and volunteers at 9 a.m.

SETH D. D. RASHTRIYA SHALA, GHATKOPAR Unvailing of Mahatma Gandhi's portrait 9 a.m.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION to His Lordship Bishop Leo DeMello, Bishop of Ajmer, Antonio DaSilva High School Dadar 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, Public lecture on 'Concentration, Meditation and Prayer, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY TEXTILE CLERKS' UNION, Meeting to congratulate Mr. S. V. Desai at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road, Dadar 9 a.m.

AT YOU "In the Filmland" Cama Library Hall 6-15 p.m.

Purchase Of Mill Cloth From Processors

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1949, is being amended by the Government of Bombay so as to allow special wholesale distributors and semi-wholesalers to purchase Indian mill made cloth from processors.

Radcliff Fellowships For Women

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of the Radcliff College, Cambridge, Massachusetts (U.S.A.) has offered three fellowships carrying tuition, room and board to women graduates of foreign countries. The advanced study is open to women candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Arts in teaching and Doctor of Philosophy.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday: The industrial disputes between the Bombay Film Laboratories, Limited, the Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited and the Roneo Limited, all of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. Salim M. Merchant and the other two to that of Mr. D. G. Kamerkar.

PARSI PANCHAYAT

Sir N.J. Wadia Returned Unopposed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A vacancy which arose on the Board of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat, due to the death of Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, was filled up today, by the election of Sir Nowrosji J. Wadia, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court.

Two candidates stood for the bye-election but Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, the other candidate, withdrew and Sir N. J. Wadia, had a walk-over. The result will be officially announced later.

Dry Weather Continues

ALL-INDIA REPORT

POONA, Feb. 18, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Weather has been mainly dry over the country.

Night temperatures were markedly below normal in Saurashtra and Cutch, west Rajasthan and were appreciably above normal in the East Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Scattered showers are likely in the north Central Provinces, Vindhya Pradesh, the south east Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Night temperatures will rise in West Bengal and Assam.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from December 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday:—

Ahmedabad 85 60 0 0 minus 0.1, Ambala — 45 0 4.1 plus 0.4, Bangalore 85 60 0 0 minus 0.8, Baroda 87 50 0 0 minus 0.7, Belgaum 86 57 0 0 minus 0.5, BOMBAY 81 67 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 87 70 0 0 minus 1.0, Darjeeling 43 34 0 1.6 plus 0.1, Delhi 71 47 0 0.6 minus 1.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 91 65 0 0 minus 0.8, Jubbulpore 87 57 0 0 minus 1.7, Kolhapur 87 59 0 0 Lucknow 79 53 0 2.1 plus 0.6, Madras 86 70 0 0.5 minus 6.7, Mussoorie 48 35 0 5.7 minus 1.2, Nagpur 91 66 0 0 minus 1.3, Ootacamund 70 42 8 0 minus 3.1, Patna 81 56 8 0.5 minus 0.9, Patiala 69 44 0 3.3 —, Poona 89 60 0 0 minus 0.3, Rajkot 87 47 0 0 minus 0.4, Ranchi 81 54 0 0.1 minus 0.2, Shillong 62 38 0 1.6 plus 0;—, Sholapur 91 :6 0 0 minus 0.6, Simla 45 33 0 7.3 minus 1.6, Surat 83 59 0 0 minus 0.3, Vizagapatam 82 67 0 0.7 minus 7.6.

POPULATION ON DOLES REDUCED

76 Per Cent Decrease

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18: The number of displaced persons living on doles throughout the Indian Union recorded a sharp fall of 76.7 per cent during the seven months ending December 31, 1949, according to reports received from the States by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India.

While the population on doles at the end of May, 1949, was 7,16,000, the figure at the end of December, 1949, was only 1,70,000 including 44,000 Kashmiri displaced persons living in Jammu, Yol and Hoshiarpur camps.

The Kalyan Camp in Bombay, with a population of nearly 87,000, was the largest camp in the country. On the other hand, there were over 35 camps which had a population of only a few hundred each. One of the camps which was wound up during this period was the Kurukshetra Camp which at one time had a population of 300,000.

Sindhis Call Off Satyagraha

BOMBAY, Saturday: The satyagraha offered six days ago by the Sindhi refugees in Nasik relief camps 'for continuation of free rations', has been called off and the 700 refugees who were arrested, have been released.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, told the press today that last evening he had received representatives of the Sindhi Hindu Seva Samiti and as a result of negotiations with them, the satyagraha had been called off. The Government, Mr. Bhat added, was sympathetically considering the demand of the refugees.

Government Waste Lands For Cultivation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There is some misunderstanding prevailing in the public mind about the policy of the Government of Bombay regarding the grant of waste lands for cultivation. Some people believe that all Government waste lands are to be given for cultivation. The fact, however, is that only such waste lands as are surplus to the needs of village cattle are to be so given.

CLEARING RUBBER STOCKS

Talks In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (PTI): Measures for the liquidation of the accumulated stock of rubber in Indian estates, estimated at over five thousand tons, were discussed at a specially convened Conference here today at which representatives of the Government, producers and manufacturers were present.

The members who represented the manufacturers are said to have expressed difficulties in carrying out their assurances to lift the entire output of Indian rubber and said that they might not be able to continue the normal lifting because of financial commitments.

On the other hand, the producers are stated to have argued that unless the stocks were cleared immediately they might not be in a position to reopen their estates and that they would have to cease production of raw rubber.

The producers are stated to have promised to explore the possibility of an export of five hundred tons of top grade rubbe. for which there is some demand. They contended that the accumulation of stocks could have been avoided if raw rubber had not been included in O G L and greater care had been taken to prevent smuggling.

The Government representatives are said to have promised to go into the question of simplified procedure in regard to export control over rubber.

Talk On Social Welfare

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Public Works Minister and President of the Indian Conference of Social Work will broadcast from All India Radio, Bombay, at 9-30 p.m. on Monday, February 20 on 'Social Welfare.'

FIRST IAF HOSPITAL BY APRIL 1

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18: For the first time since 1933, when it was formed, the Indian Air Force will have a hospital of its own at Jodhpur. Staffed mostly by IAF personnel, to provide medical facilities for its Service and civilian employees, the new hospital is expected to start functioning by April 1 next

The existing sick quarters and the adjacent bungalows at Jodhpur are being modified to accommodate the various wards, laboratories, operation theatres, dispensaries and other essential wings of a modern 50-bed hospital. With full X-ray, surgical and laboratory equipment and clinical provision for the airmen's and officers' families, this hospital will be under the charge of an IAF doctor of Squadron Leader's rank. His staff will include three medical officers, five nursing sisters of the IMNS and 52 medical assistants.

Hitherto, indoor medical treatment of IAF personnel has been the sole responsibility of combined military hospitals in India. At Jodhpur, which is predominantly an Air Force station controlling the No. 2 Air Force Academy for training air crew, IAF patients have heretofore been sent for treatment to the Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, some three miles from the IAF domestic and technical camp. With the establishment of a full-fledged Air Force Hospital, all trainees and staff of the Academy, as well as Army personnel located in and around Jodhpur, will be provided medical aid there.

Madhya Bharat Capital Issue

SARDAR'S MEDIATION SOUGHT

(From Our Correspondent).

LASHKAR (Gwalior), Feb. 18: Capital of Madhya Bharat is not likely to be shifted from Gwalior to Indore pending final decision in the matter. This is due also to the generous attitude of leaders from Indore who are also likely to agree to leave the entire matter in hands of Sardar Patel.

Chief Minister and other Ministers of Madhya Bharat and leaders from Gwalior and Indore are likely to proceed to Delhi to unanimously request Patel and Mr. Menon to give their decision in the matter of permanent capital for Madyabharat which is causing bitterest controversies.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY, Sun. 19.

Air New From Delhi.

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m.; Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-35 Physical education, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 H. Chokseym G bhajan, 8-15 N. Vyas, bibhas, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 C Gurav, vocal 12-0 p.m. R. Badhe, bandh vimochan, M. 12-50 H. Choksey, G. geet, 1-10 D. Paluskar, violin, 1-40 Listeners' requests, 5-0 D. Paluskar, violin, 6-10 B. M. Rathod, G. songs, 6-20 Shamala Mazgaonkar, kh.v.a.d., purvi, 7-10 Instr. duet, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 B. M. Rathod, G. songs, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 Essence of Geeta, S. talk, 8-45 C Gurav, vocal, 9-15 H. Choksey, G. geet, 9-30 Radio trailer, 9-45 Radio orch., 10-0 Sunday special.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. D. Paluskar, violin, 8-45 Suniti Telang, M. compositions of Thokal and Girish, 1-0 p.m. Suniti Telang, M. songs, 1-30 R. Venkatram, K. sings, 1-50 Shamla Mazgaonkar, kh. v-d-g-s., 5-30 p.m. For children, 6-0 C. Gurav, vocal, 6-20 Rural Listeners, 7-10 "Moolbhoot tatwe, M. talk, 8-15 R. Venkatram, K. songs, 9-0 Suniti Telang, M. songs, 10-0 N. Vyas, kh.v.d.m.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. J. G. Shinde, sitar, 7-40 and 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 J. G. Shinde, sitar, 6-20 As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 J. G. Shinde, sitar, 7-45 A. M. Bhatt, bhajan, 8-0 Geet gunjan, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 M. Ghanekar, kh.v., 9-30 M. Ghanekar, kh.v. basant,

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-45 P. Upadhyay, songs, Bapu Doctor's surprises, 9-0 For children, 5-30 Joshi, kh. malashri, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 P. Upadhyaya, geet, 6-30 Old and new duhas, 6-45 Y. Joshi, kh. puria, 7-0 D. K. Mehta's quizz, 7-15 S. Tripathi, poem recital, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 As in Baroda, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 and 9-30 As in Baroda.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE.

6-45 a.m. General Election-1950 Speech by the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison (Labour). 7-15 Accordeon Interlude. 7-30 Think of These Things. 8-15 Weekly Sports Review. 8-45 BBC Opera Orchestra. 10 In Town Tonight. 10-30 Symphony of Strings. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12 Ray Martin. 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade. 1 General Election-1950. 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 Light Music. 3 Sunday Service. 3-30 Incidental Music. 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Anthology-8. 6 Donald Peers. 6-45 Sweet Serenade. 7-30 Radio Newsreel. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 From the Children's Hour. 9-15 Prayer. 10-15 General Election-1950.

EASTERN SERVICE.

7-30 p.m. Exchange Programme, (a two way discussion between Rajkumari Amrit Kaur talking from the A.I.R. and Lady Violet Bonham Carter from the BBC, London.) 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten. 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

Sewing Thread For Export

NEW APPLICATIONS INVITED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A quantity of 45,505 lbs. cotton sewing thread has remained unutilised from the Pakistan quota for 1949. It is proposed to distribute the unutilized quota to bona-fide manufacturers for export to permissible destinations including Pakistan.

Interested bona-fide manufacturers may therefore submit applications in the revised prescribed form duly accompanied by the consignee's order and a certificate issued by the appropriate State Government authorities or approved auditors, showing the production figures for the calendar year 1948, so as to reach this office not later than March 10, 1950.

Any application received after this date will not be entertained.

Ban On Public Meetings In Jamaica

JAMAICA, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica, has banned all public meetings in Theisland for the second time in three days in a new effort to curb disputes between rival political parties and trade unions.

INDIA STILL 139 RUNS BEHIND WITH HALF SIDE INTACT

Hazare And Phadkar To The Rescue

MADRAS, Feb. 18 (PTI).

BOWLERS held an upper hand on the second day of the fifth and final unofficial "test" between the Commonwealth Cricket Team and India Eleven at Chepauk here to-day when seven wickets fell while only 213 runs were scored.

Indian bowlers took 27 minutes to capture the two remaining Commonwealth wickets but when India went in wickets began to fall almost as the visitors had fallen yesterday.

But like Frank Worrell and Bill Alley yesterday, India's skipper Vijay Hazare and Dattu Phadker became associated for the fourth wicket stand which put on 104 runs in a little over two hours.

Just as they looked perfectly at ease with all bowlers, Hazare gave Worrell a return catch while Fitzmaurice yorked Phadker two runs later. Hazare's chanceless, magnificent knock included eleven fours despite the fact that "Jock" Livingston had spread out his offside field to stop Hazare's powerful drives.

Hemu Adhikari and G. Kishenchand took no risks in the last hour's play during which they added only nine runs. Livingston made frequent changers after tea but Adhikari and Kishenchand were determined to keep their wickets intact till tomorrow and in this they succeeded.

Vinoo Mankad, Rusi Modi and Syed Mushtaq Ali fell to goodballs. The former was bowled of a ball that swung from the leg. Modi fell to one that swung in sharply from the off and the one that sent back Mushtaq Ali was one which he knew little about.

While P. G. Joshi had one more feather to his cap when he held Worrell's snick og Hazare, Fitzmaurice after playing a noble part in the 100-runs worth ninth wicket went on to capture two of the five home team's wickets for thirty-two runs in eleven overs four of which were maidens.

As the game stands now, India need 139 runs to reach the Commonwealth total with five wickets in hand.

More than 30,000 people were present today, the third Saturday of the month which is a public holiday in Madras.

Dattu Phadkar opened the attack from the road end to Frank Worrell, who with a single off the first ball reached his 150, compiled in four hours and 29 minutes. He had to his credit 15 fours. Vijay Hazare went on from the pavilion end.

With a snicked four through the slips off Phadkar, Fitzmaurice sent up 300 of the innings. Fitzmaurice treated the next ball in a similar fashion.

FINE CATCH

Driving Hazare for four Worrell made the ninth wicket partnership worth 100 runs in 85 minutes. But when the West—Indian late cut the next ball, Joshi anticipating the stroke between his and first slip's positions, got the catch into his hands. (313/9/161). During his stay of seventeen minutes under five hours, Worrel hit sixteen fours.

George Dawkes, the last man, nooked Phadkar for four while Dawkes squarecut Hazare to the boundary. Fitzmaurice continued to bat confidently till he hooked one of Phadkar's bumpers into Umrigar's hands at deep fineleg, the Commonwealth innings ending for 324 runs in 323 minutes.

Mushtaq Ali and Vinoo Mankad opened India's innings to the bowling of left-arm medium Harry Lambert from the road end whose fourth ball, a bumper, Mustaq Ali hooked for a single. Lambert's last ball was also a bumper, which hit Mankad on the abdomen. Right-arm medium Fitzmaurice came on from the pavilion end and bowled a maiden to Mushtaq Ali. Mankad, snicked the third ball of Lambert's second over but George Tribe at leg-slip dropped an easy catch. Mankad cover drove Fitzmaurice for the first four and drove two successive balls from Fitzmaurice for fours but the third swinging from the leg took his off stump (1 /1/15).

MODI OUT

Rusi Modi joined Mushtaq Ali and late cut Fitzmaurice's last ball for four repeating the stroke off the first ball of the bowler's next over. With his next delivery however Fitzmaurice completely beat Modi without hitting the stumps. With the fourth ball of his fifth over Lambert clean bowled Modi.

Vijay Hazare joined Mushtaq Ali, scored a single off the first ball and then played a maiden from Fitzmaurice, Lambert bowled a maiden to Mushtaq Ali.

At 32 right-arm medium Fred Freer relieved Fitzmaurice at the pavilion end and Hazare pulled his first ball for four, straight drove the third to the boundary and hooked the fifth for a single.

At 41 left-arm slow George Tribe took over from Lambert and the batsmen took six runs in his first over. With a single off Freer, Mushtaq Ali sent up fifty of the innings in 58 minutes. But Tribe had the opening batsman declared leg before off the first ball of his second over, (50/3/10).

Dattu Phadkar came in and Ray Smith was brought in for the first time. A little before lunch, Lambert was brought back but both the batsmen went on batting confidently and remained unbeaten with Hazare 23 and Phadkar 5, the total being 64.

George Tribe opened the attack from the pavilion end after lunch to Hazare who drove his third ball through the covers for four. Harry Lambert continued at the road end and bowled a maiden to Phadker. Hazare drove a full toss from Tribe to the boundary and hooked a no-ball by Lambert for four.

At eighty-nine Ray Smith relieved Lambert.

Hazare pulled Tribe for four and latecut Smith for three to send up 100 of the innings in 220 minutes. With the same stroke Hazare reached his fifty which included seven fours, in eighty-three minutes and made the fourth wicket partnership worth fifty in one hour.

With both the slow bowlers maintaining an excellent length, the batsmen found runs difficult to get.

Phadker who was mainly scoring with wellplaced singles drove Tribe through the covers for four while Hazare glanced Smith for two.

At 115, leftarm slow Frank Worrell relieved Tribe but Smith continued at the other end. After three successive maidens, two by Smith and one by Worrell, Hazare glanced the West Indian for two and straight drove Smith for four. The batsmen took six runs in Worrell's next over including a drive to the boundary by Hazare who also latecut Smith for four.

At 136 Tribe relieved Smith at the road end and Hazare hooked him for four.

Phadker stepped out to drive Tribe through extra cover for four. At 148 Fitzmaurice relieved Tribe and with a glance for two off the new bowler, Phadker sent up 150 of the innings in 18. minutes with the same stroke, making the fourth wicket partnership worth 100 in two hours.

But after the fourth wicket partnership had added 104 runs, Hazare played a half-hearted shot and gave Worrell an easy return catch. During his 157 minutes stay at the wickets Hazare hit 11 fours.

Hemu Adhikari joined Phadker six minutes before tea but the latter was yorked by Fitzmaurice (156-5-40).

Tea was taken at the fall of Phadker's wicket when Adhikari was not out with two.

Fitzmaurice and Worrell continued to be in charge of the attack after tea. Fitzmaurice who had yet to bowl four balls to complete the over begun before tea, sent a bumper to Kishenchand who accompanied Adhikari to the wickets.

Adhikari latecut Fitzmaurice for four. Worrell kept Livingston at silly mid-on for both the batsmen and this move made the batsmen more cautious.

At 165 Lambert took over from Fitzmaurice and Adhikari got a four as the result of an overthrow by Alley. At 169 Tribe took over from Worrell and Kishenchand drove a full toss for four. Worrell relieved Lambert at the road end at 185 and bowled a maiden to Adhikari. Freer took over from Tribe and bowled the last over before close at a slow pace.

When stumps were drawn for the day India Eleven had made 185 for the loss of five wickets, Adhikari batting 19, Kishenchand batting eight. Thus in the last hour's play the batsmen had added only 29 runs.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH (1st Innings)

Oldfield c Adhikari b Modi	8
Livingston c Joshi b Phadkar	0
Holt c Umrigar b Phadkar	29
Worrell c Joshi b Hazare	161
Alley run out	48
Freer st. Joshi b Mankad	5
Smith b Chowdhury	7
Tribe b Hazare	11
Lambert b Phadkar	1
Fitzmaurice c Umrigar b Phadkar	40
Dawkes not out	7
Extras (byes six, legbye one)	7
Total	324

Fall of wickets: 1 for 1, 2 for 23, 3 for 62, 4 for 151, 5 for 170, 6 for 179, 7 for 210, 8 for 213, 9 for 313.

Bowling Analysis:

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	22.5	2	89	4
Hazare	12	2	27	2
Modi	2	0	8	1
Chowdhury	22	1	80	1
C. S. Nayudu	13	0	76	0
Mankad	15	3	37	1

INDIAN XI (1st Innings)

S. Mushtaq Ali l.b.w. Tribe	10
V. Mankad b Fitzmaurice	15
R. S. Modi b Lambert	11
Vijay Hazare c and b Worrell	77
D. G. Phadker b Fitzmaurice	40
H. R. Adhikari batting	19
G. Kishenchand batting	8
Extras	5
TOTAL (for 5 wkts.)	185

WICKETS FELL AT: 1/16; 2/31; 3/50; 4/154; 5/156.

Bowling Analysis

H. Lambert 14/3/33/1
D. Fitzmaurice 11/4/32/2
Fred Freer 4/1/15/0
G. Tribe 20/1/58/1
Ray Smith 14/4/21/0
Worrell 15/5/21/4.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

3-15 p.m. St. Xavier's 'B' vs. Overseas Communications (Jepsen Cup).

4-20 p.m. Bombay City 'B' vs. Panchgani Parsis (Killedar Cup).

5-20 p.m. Bombay XI vs. Maharashtra XI (Exhibition Match).

TENNIS

Cricket Club of India

3-30 p.m. C. C. I. Open Championships.

Tribe Gets 1[illegible] Wkts. Of Tour

MADRAS, Feb. 18 (PTI).

Left-arm spin bowler of the Commonwealth side, George Tribe, completed 100 wickets of the tour, when he had Mushtaq Ali declared leg-before.

PEDDER'S HECTIC HITTING

Inter-Departmental B.B. & C.I. Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hectic hitting by F. P. Pedder was the chief cause of the Accounts Department of the B.B. and C.I. Railway piling up the huge total of 230 runs in half a day today for the loss of only three wickets in the Inter-Departmental Cricket Tournament of the Railway.

Playing against the Traffic department in the Braysha Shield Cricket Tournament, the Accounts department lost the first three wickets for the extremely poor total of barely nine runs. Subramaniam being the only bowler responsible for the debacle capturing all the three wickets.

But thereafter F. P. Pedder, who joined R. D. Hegde, hit up an unbeaten 156 and when the stumps were drawn for the day, the pair were still together having raised the score to 230 runs. Pedder's 156 includes one hit over the boundary and 23 to the ropes.

The following were the scores:—

Accounts Dept.:— H. Bhora c Dharwadkar b Subramaniam 0, R. D. Hedge batting 59, M. Rajkotwalla c Dhanwadker b Subramaniam 3, Koli (Sr.) b Subramaniam 156, Extras 11, TOTAL (230 for 3).

"EMPIRE OF INDIA" LEAD

Inter-Insurance Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Empire of India Life Insurance Co. Sports Club held the upper hand at the end of the day in their match against the Universal Insurance Co. Sports Club team in the Inter-Insurance Cricket Shield encounter which began today.

Due to the deadly bowling of Punjabi and Pochkhanawalla the latter team were dismissed for a paltry 84. I. S. Suvarna and Ghurye being the highest scorers for the Universal side, each contributing 24 runs. Punjabi returned the brilliant analysis of 14 overs, 2 maidens, 19 runs and 6 wickets, while Pochkhanawalla accounted for only three of the opponent's wickets for the total expense of 34 runs.

In reply the Empire Life Co. batsmen gave their team a very confident start. Their opening paor Pathare and Punjabi remained unbeaten at the end of the day with the score at 31 for no loss.

In another match in the same tournament, the Jupiter General Insurance Co. side hit up the total of 143 for the loss of only four wickets. M. S. Shetty being the top-scorer with an unbeaten 64 to his credit.

The following are the detailed results:—

Universal Insurance S. C.: B. P. Desai 4, K. R. Pradhan 2, Naik 12, I. S. Suvarna 24, Pange 2, T. F. Desai 2, Putran 1, Padmanabhan 0, Ghurye not out 24, Shenoy 3, Mulky 0. Extras 10, TOTAL 84.

Bowling Analysis: Punjabi 14-2-19-6; R. B. Naik 6-2-8-0; Pochkhanawalla 11-0-34-3; Kapoor 4-0-12-0.

Empire of India S. C.: Pathare batting 15, Punjabi batting 15, Extras 1, TOTAL 31.

Jupiter General Ins. Co.: R. D. Jukar 0, Y. M. Mandon 17, G. R. Shrikhande 15, G. R. Shroff 9, M. S. Shetty bat about 64; V. K. Dixit not out 34, Extras 4, TOTAL 143.

Bowling Analysis: M. R. Pai 10-2-28-2; D. R. Kher 17-5-50-2; S. L. Patil 15-2-31-0; V. P. Sabnis 4-0-27-0; A. L. Bhosle 1-0-2-0.

TRIPARTITE CRICKET CONFERENCE

Bombay Likely Venue

LAHORE, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter).

Prof. Muhammad Aslam, Treasurer of the Pakistan Board of Control for Cricket will represent Pakistan at the Tripartite Conference between India, Pakistan and Ceylon to be held to settle the itinerary and financial arrangements in connection with the M.C.C. tour in the three countries in 1951/2.

It is understood that the Pakistan Board will request Mr. A. S. DeMello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, to make Bombay the venue of the Tripartite Conference and not Colombo as proposed by Mr. DeMello.

The annual general meeting of the Pakistan Board of Control for Cricket will be held in Karachi on March 5.

FRIENDLY MATCHES IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the friendly cricket matches played this afternoon at the Cross Maidan:

His Master's Voice S. C. beat Columbia S. C. by 44 runs.

H.M.V.S.C. 152 for 5 wkts. decl. (R. B. Rele retired 52, S. Paigankar 33, Gargate 3 for 48). Columbia S. C. 108 (Koli 69, Kumte 4 for 31).

Cox and King's S.C. beat MacMillans S. C. by 64 runs.

MacMillans 78 (Guru Datt run out 19). Cox and King's 142 (R. P. Umrigar retired 33, F. N. Tarapore 28, Advani 4 for 33).

"Light Blues" Win Inter-'Varsity Hockey

LONDON, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter).

Cambridge University beat Oxford University in the annual Inter-Varsity Hockey Match at Beckenham, Kent, today by one goal to nil, N. M. Forster, inside-left, scoring late in the game after Cambridge's defence had time and again saved the side.

TENNIS STARS ON THE AIR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At 9-45 p.m. on Sunday, February 19, All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a radio interview with Miss Gertrude Moran and Mrs. Patricia Todd, the U. S. Tennis stars now touring India. The Interviewer will be L. G. Clarke and the programme can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

WORLD SPEED SKATING

ESKILSTUNA, SWEDEN, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): John Werket (United States) won the 500 metres event in World Speed Skating Championships here today with a time of 47.3 seconds.

World champion will be the man who gets least points for the four distances—500 metres, 5,000 metres, 1,500 metres and 10,000 metres.

The 5,000 metres event is to be held later today and the remaining two races tomorrow.

'Gussie' Moran Wins Singles Title

MRS. TODD BEATEN IN STRAIGHT SETS

High Standard Of Doubles Play Witnessed In C C I Tennis

(By Our Tennis Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PLAYING vigorously in the women's singles final of the Cricket Club of India Tennis Championships, Miss Gertrude Moran, U. S. number six, in a game lasting about fifty minutes defeated Mrs. Patricia Todd in two straight sets.

Possessed of an excellent forehand drive, that had both direction and the necessary length, "Gussie" never allowed her opponent the opportunity of coming to the net. Invariably "Gussie" drove with all her might to the baseline corners of the U. S. number four woman tennis star. Coming up on these strokes, "Gussie" intercepted the returns of Mrs. Todd on the net, to win points after points in rapid succession. A feature of the match was the fluency with which these top-ranking world tennis stars were attempting their strokes.

Serving with extremely great accuracy, "Gussie" often sent the chalk flying, and slowly but surely "Gussie" forced Mrs. Todd to the baseline, from where she had her opponent where she wanted her to be. This evening, try as hard as she would, Mrs Todd could make no opening to penetrate her opponent's defence at the net, and had the mortification of seeing Miss Moran's racket looming large wherever she hit the ball

The men's doubles semi-finals proved to be of very great interest. In the first Naresh Kumar and Madan in two straight sets disposed of Narendra Nath and Jit Kantawalla. While in the other after losing the initial set at 6-8, Vladimir Cernik and Jimmy Mehta prevailed over their opponents

Miss "Gussie" Moran

Vasant and Madnav Rao. The latter pair who won the recently concluded Presidency Hardcourt doubles title put up a very good show but had to accept defeat in the end. The most noteworthy feature of the match was the very high standard of net play witnessed, in which all the four players excelled.

The following were the results:—

Women's Singles

FINAL: Miss Gertrude Moran beat Mrs. Patricia Todd 6-2 6-3.

Men's Doubles

SEMI-FINALS: Naresh Kumar and K. B. Madan beat Narendra Nath and J. M. Kantawalla 6-2 6-3; V. Cernik and J. M. Mehta beat G. Vasant and Madhav Rao 6-8 6-4 6-4.

Women's Doubles

SEMI-FINALS: Miss Gertrude Moran and Miss Pramilla Khanna beat Mrs. Kania and Mrs. Bhavnani 6-0 6-1; Mrs. Patricia Todd and Miss Joan Ingram beat Miss Laura Woodbridge and Miss Laxmi Merchant 6-2 6-3.

Junior's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: Sam Bharucha beat Mohan Prabhu, 6-0 6-1; Wasani beat Sodhi 6-0 6-2.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY:

3 p.m. Sam Bharucha vs Wasani (Final of the Junior's title); 3-45 p.m. V. Cernik and Jimmy Mehta vs Naresh Kumar and K. B. Madan (Final of Men's Doubles); 4-30 p.m. Mrs. Patricia Todd and Miss Joan Ingram vs Miss Gussie Moran and Miss Pramilla Khanna (Final of Women's Doubles).

First Royalty May Win Byculla Club Cup

LIZALEE AND LA JAWAB IN WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TEN horses from Class I and II have accepted for the Byculla Club Cup to be run over 1 3/4 miles at Mahaluxmi tomorrow. First Royalty who has fared very well in her preparation this week, catches my fancy but I fear stiff opposition from top-weighted Diesel.

Lizalee and La Jawab possess outstanding chances in their respective events.

The following are my selections:—

1st Race:

PARDESI — Win
MOONLIGHT & SHADOWS — Next Best

2nd Race:

GREEK STAR — Win
THE DUKE — Next Best
IF AB. HANGOVER

3rd Race:

LIZALEE — Win
IF AB. KABIR
GIPSY BILL — Next Best

4th Race:

NAVROZE — Win
TRIPLE ALLIANCE — Next Best

5th Race:

FIRST ROYALTY — Win
DIESEL — Next Best

6th Race:

LA JAWAB — Win
SNEHPRABHA — Next Best

7th Race:

CRYSTAL — Win
KINDERSON — Next Best

8th Race:

HER EXCELLENCY — Win
PROSPERO — Next Best

9th Race:

DOMINATE — Win
LIRA MALT — Next Best

Choice Treble

LIZALEE
LA JAWAB
FIRST ROYALTY

Flukes:

DOORANI
WILLOW STREAM

PLEASING SPURT BY PROSPERO

(By Our Track Reporter.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following track-trials were noted this morning at Mhaluxmi:—

RACE GRASS.

APKE SEVAME (Murad) gave no chance to TRIUMPH (Aurobinda) when covering three furlongs in 36 seconds.

DOMINATE (Purtu) had the narrow measure of NAVROZE (Khade) when doing a three furlongs spurt in 36 seconds. A fit pair.

DOORANI (Rickaby) convincingly beat AJINKYA TARA II (Bhoor) and returned 50 seconds for half mile The former is now to hand.

OTHELLO (Kadam) negotiated three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds.

PROSPERO (Khade) spared three lengths from HER EXCELLENCY (Antoo) when tried over three furlongs. Timing 35 seconds. Latter usually does not go well on track.

MANIANA (Shiba) covered three furlongs in 36 seconds.

KIYA BABA (Aurobinda) disposed of WEDDING DAY (Mahomedali) when sent over three furlongs. Timing 36 1/2 seconds.

OUTER TAN

SERENADE (Sumer) cantered three furlongs in 40 seconds.

MANSOOR BEG (Khade) DERNEU-WEY (Rickaby) and DESERT KID (A. Ahmed) moved over ten furlongs and finished in the order mentioned. Timing 2 minutes 24 seconds with none of them fully extended.

FLYING DRAGON (Purtu) covered three furlongs in 37 second.

WET BOB (Dar) and ONCE AGAIN (Damodar) made a three furlongs trip in 37 1/2 seconds. Both were in hand.

PHONE AGAIN (Dinmd.) travelled three furlongs in 38 seconds.

GAME BID (Aurobinda) and BATTLE OUT (Murad) covered three furlongs in 38 seconds.

FASHIONED PARADE (Sawant) was in hand when covering three furlongs in 38 seconds.

COUP D'ETAT (Sethna) recorded 37 1/2 seconds. When moving over three furlongs.

ALI JANAB (Kheem) had the measure of THE ROARER (Antoo) and SULEMAN BAIG (G. Chavan) when galloping five furlongs in 1 minute 8 seconds.

CIVIC RECEPTION FOR CHAMPIONS

PATIALA, Feb. 18 (PTI)—The Patiala athletic team which got the first place in the Fourteenth All-India Athletic Championships recently held in Bombay, was accorded a civic reception on their return to Patiala last evening.

DELHI TEAM FOR ZONE FINAL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (P.T.I.): The Delhi Eleven in the Ranji Trophy final of the zone will be selected from the following 16 chosen today by the Delhi and District Cricket Association selection committee. The match will be played in the first week of March.

R. Hargopal Singh (Captain), Kishen Chand (Vice-Captain), Hira Lall Vohra, Laxmi Chand, Y. P. Ghatnekar, Gian Chand Kapoor, Mohinder Lall, Brij Gopal Berry, Har Pershad, Maharaj Kishen, Bishen Behari, Darshan Swarup, Jaswant Singh Bawa, Tulja Ram, J. N. Seth and G. C. Jain.

The team will be announced by the captain on the day the match will be played.

N.C.F.I. To Be Responsible For Cycling In India

BOMBAY, Feb. 17 (P.T.I.): The National Cyclists' Federation of India, which is recognised by the International cycling body, the Union Cyclists Internationle, will heareafter be responsible for the conduct of cycling in India.

The Indian Cycling Federation, which had so far been in charge of cycling affairs in India, has now merged with the N.C.F.I.

Up till now a position existed in which Indian cycling had two parent bodies. The Indian Olympic Association had recognised the Indian Cycling Federation but the International Organisation recognised the other body, the National Cyclists' Federation of India. This position was considered detrimental to Indian cycling and a merger of these two bodies was felt necessary to avoid controversies. As a result of negotiations it was agreed that the Indian Cycling Federation should be dissolved leaving the internationally recognised body, the National Cyclists' Federation of India, in sole charge of cycling affairs.

As a consequence, the General Council of the Indian Cycling Federation met here on February 12, during the Olympic Games and unanimously agreed to dissolve the Federation and merge it with the National Cyclists' Federation of India.

The meeting also empowered the N. C. F. I to approach the Indian Olympic Association for direct affiliation in order to carry on with the activities of cycling throughout India. It was further decided to affiliate all provinces and states who had entered a cycling team in any national cycling championships since 1946 to the N.C. F.I.

'Dramatic' Firm Favourite For Lincolnshire Handicap

Flat racing in British begins in four weeks' time and the candidates for the Lincolnshire Handicap at Newmarket have begun their preparations. Dramatic, who is expected to be ridden by the champion jockey Gordon Richards, remains a firm favourite for the event. The weight he has been given, 8 stone 10lb., is the same as he was given last year, when he did not compete. He did not win a race last season, his best performance in four outings being fourth place in Ascot's Knights Royal Stakes. However, he was a smart three-year-old and among his successes in 1948 was the Stewards Cup in which he carried 7 stone 7 lb.

Two horses from the Jack Jarvis stables, Bobo and last year's winner Fair Judgement, are at the moment joint second favourites. Lord Rosebery's Bobo was one of the three most heavily backed horses in the Lincoln during the past week and it may well be that his stable's hopes will become centred in him rather than in Fair Judgement.

Newmarket horses have been consistently successful in the Lincoln. Eleven of the last 18 winners of the flat racing season's first big handicap have been trained there. If Fair Judgment should win again he would be the first dual winner of the Lincoln for over 40 years. The last to achieve that was Ob, winner in 1906 and 1907

A. I. C. C. BANS POWER POLITICS WITHIN CONGRESS

Fresh Elections To Infuse 'New Blood'

JAWAHARLAL URGES MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.).

THE All-India Congress Committee today decided by 104 votes to 28 to suspend the right of effective members to vote in Congress elections until the next session of the Congress. That right will now be exercised by the Congress Primary Panchayats.

The decision to suspend the right of effective members was accepted by the house as a compromise between outright abolition as suggested in the original resolution and a demand by Mr. Pratasam and Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon and others that the matter should be left to be decided by the plenary session of the Congress

The need for the change in the Congress constitution was explained by the mover. Mr. Shankerrao Deo, who said that the provision authorising effective members to vote had given rise to rivalries and a struggle for power within the Congress

The idea of effective membership was to have a limited number of people devoted to the service of the people, according to Gandhian principles. But when from one district alone 400,000 applications were filed for effective membership, the whole thing was reduced to a "farce"

Mr. Tandon said that this showed "to what level we, Congressmen have come down"

THE RESOLUTION

The official resolution before the house, read.

Whereas difficulties have arisen in respect of the organisation of proper elections under the constitution because the very large number of effective members cannot be subjected to proper scrutiny; and whereas it is considered that a change be made under Article 7(B) in the constitution so that the delegates will be elected only by the members of the primary Congress Panchayats in order to facilitate the holding of elections for the annual session of the Congress and not by the Effective Members also; now, therefore, it is hereby resolved that in Article 7(B) line 1 the words "and Effective Members be and are hereby deleted"

GAUTAM'S AMENDMENT

Mr Mohanlal Gautam (U.P.) suggested an amendment making the resolution effective only till the next open session of the Congress, after which it would be open to the general body of the organisation to take a fresh decision on the question

Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru intervening in the debate, said that the Congress must "revitalise" itself, if it were not to be swamped by anti-social forces at work all over the world The greatest danger facing India today was the possibility of stagnation in the "only national organisation which can deliver the goods on behalf of the country"

ELECTIONS, ONLY REMEDY

The "panacea for our ills" lay in elections both to the Congress and the country Unless fresh elections were held and new blood infused into the organisation, no planning in the country would be possible for want of popular support.

The main problem facing the Congress, said the Prime Minister, was how to retain the support of the people. The only way of doing so was to hold elections whose results would more truly reflect the will of the people.

Mr. Kala Venkata Rao told the house that the Working Committee had decided that the credentials of effective members who alone could stand for elections to the Congress and its committees would be scrutinised at the time of nominations.

The house unanimously decided to hold the annual session of the Congress late in June or early in July.

The Working Committee was authorised to choose the venue.

Today's session lasted a little over three hours.

SECRET SESSION

Tomorrow the A.I.C.C. will meet "in

(Continued on Page 21)

CONGRESS STRENGTH IN COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.): According to figures available at the A.I.C.C. office todate the total number of Primary Congress members is about 29,819,279, Qualified Members 1,39,648 and Effective Members 9,86,584 the General Secretary announced today.

PARCHURE JAILED FOR DEFYING BAN

GWALIOR, Feb. 18, (P. T. I): Dr. Sadashiv Parchure, who figured as an accused in the Gandhi Murder Case, has been sentenced to six months simple imprisonment by the City Magistrate, Lashkar for entering the limits of Gwalior district on November 8 in contravention of the District Magistrate's order banning his entry into the district.

Bombay Budget Surprise

FROM DEFICIT TO SURPLUS

No New Taxation Measure

BOMBAY, Feb. 18 (PTI).

THE budget of the State of Bombay for 1950-51, to be presented in the Assembly by the Finance Minister, will be a fully balanced budget with no new taxation proposals.

What appeared four weeks ago to be a seven-crore deficit budget, is now not only balanced, but there is also the possibility of its becoming a three-crore rupees surplus. For, the State Government have not included income from sales tax in the budget, which is expected to be about three crores of rupees.

The main loss of revenue is under excise, which, if not for prohibition, would have been about four crores of rupees. The ten-crore rupees annual excise revenue was brought down in stages to four crores last year. From April 1, next, there will be complete prohibition in the State of Bombay. Thereafter, the income from excise will be only about forty lakhs of rupees.

Instead of an estimated forty-five lakh surplus, the actual figures of budget for 1949-50 are expected to close with a deficit of about two crores of rupees. This is mainly because of unforeseen expenditure entailed by the merger of states, etc.

RETRENCHMENT

Government, it is understood, have decided to reduce expenditure on administration by the retrenchment of all superfluous staff, consistent with efficiency.

The other cuts proposed in the budget are expected to be a seventeen to twenty-five per cent reduction in expenditure on education, public health, public works and other departments.

Government would also slow down all river projects, including multi-purpose ones, and the construction of canals But in doing so, Government would see that it does not affect the "grow more food" campaign.

The State Government expected the Central Government to empower them to impose sales tax and also to hand over advertisement tax, after deducting collection charges.

The chief reason for not including sales tax revenue in the budget is that the Republican Constitution of India restricted the State Governments from imposing sales tax on (1) sales outside the country, (2) on inter state trade; and (3) on essential commodities.

The President has issued an ordinance recently permitting states to continue imposing sales tax on interstate trade for one more year. But the ordinance did not clarify other two categories of trade. The State Government had asked for clarification and, in the meanwhile, pending a reply from the centre, have decided not to include it in the budget.

BOMBAY POLICE TO LEARN HINDI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay City police have been directed to learn Hindi so that before long all complaints could be recorded in Hindi instead of in English.

Government have decided that until English is replaced, regional languages should also be used for recording complaints.

BRITAIN AND CHINA

Hutchinson Calls At Mao's Foreign Office

LONDON, Feb. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Mr John Hutchison, British Charge D'Affaires in China, has paid a first call at the Foreign office of the Chinese People's Government and established preliminary contact, a British Foreign Office spokesman said today:

Mr. Hutchison who travelled from Nanking to Peking last week-end called on Tuesday on the head of the West European and African Department, Mr. Huan Hsbeng.

The spokesman said that he was courteously received and there would be further interviews.

Mr. Hutchison is negotiating the establishment of diplomatic relations between Britain and China, following Britain's recognition of the Chinese People's Government on January 6.

In diplomatic quarters here it was not expected that final arrangements for the exchange of missions would be made until the return of the Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-Lai, who left Moscow on his way home yesterday.

Mao Leaves Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Government, and Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister, left Moscow last night for China.

An impressive leave-taking ceremony, attended by the highest Soviet leaders, marked the end of Mao Tsetung's first visit to Moscow, in the course of which he concluded a new Sino-Soviet pact.

KASHMIR PREMIER VISITING BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, Chief Minister, Kashmir is arriving in Bombay from Hyderabad on Sunday, the 19th February, 1950. He will be accompanied by Maulana Mohd. Sayeed, General Secretary, All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference.

M. P.s' RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, is seen with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, at a reception held in his honour by the Members of the Parliament in Parliament House, New Delhi.

Labour Victory Depends On Weather

BR. ELECTION PROSPECTS

LONDON, February 18.

(From Our Correspondent)

Labour will beat Tories, if the sky continues to keep blue.

This rough and ready estimate is ventured with the last lap of the campaign in sight.

Lord Woolton, Tory chief, suddenly discovered a report on the state of constituencies supplied by his agent, compiled with more enthusiasm than judgment. Agents have been warned to show greater realism and send fresh reports.

Communists are voting Socialists where there are no party candidates. Neither Mr. Palme Dutt nor Mr. Ahluwalia the two Indian candidates are making headway.

Mr. Palme Dutt's main theme is "Vote for Bevin is vote for Churchill". Mr. Bevin has provoked the opposition of many Quakers and Pacifists.

Salem Firing Inquiry Tribunal

MADRAS, Feb. 18, (UPI): The enquiry by the non-official tribunal appointed to enquire into the firing incident in the Salem Central Jail which resulted in the death of 22 Communist convicts is expected to be completed in ten days' time.

The terms of reference made to the tribunal are: To enquire and report (1) whether the jail staff had adequate justification for opening fire, (2) whether in all the circumstances of the case the force employed was excessive and (3) whether it was at all possible for the jail staff to have exercised any greater restraint.

TALKS WITH STALIN BUT ON EQUAL TERMS

Attlee Replies To Churchill's Election Speech

LONDON, February 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

PRIME Minister Clement Attlee told Britons in a nationwide broadcast tonight: "We are ready at all times to co-operate with Russia on equal terms in the comity of nations".

He was replying to Mr. Churchill's call for "highest level" talks with Stalin.

"But co-operation must be on equal terms," Mr. Attlee said. "We cannot submit to domination. We will not change our way of life at the behest of others".

Mr. Attlee recalled his visit to Washington within a few weeks of taking office to discuss the atom bomb with President Truman and the then Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. MacKenzie King, and said:

"Out of that meeting came the proposal for the international control of atomic energy. Had that been accepted this cloud of fear would have been lifted from the peoples, but Russia would not accept.

"The hydrogen bomb has even more dreadful possibilities. The machinery of the United Nations is still there ready to be used. We are prepared at any time to use it to the full.

"We are ready and eager to discuss with Russia, the United States, Canada and all other nations ways and means for dealing with this menace".

GREAT PROGRESS

"I am not suggesting that the road for Britain is easy", Mr. Attlee declared.

"I do not suggest that all our problems have been solved. But I do say that great progress has been made and that if we continue with the same steadiness, cheerfulness and hard work that have been displayed during these years I am convinced that we can solve them".

TOWARDS ARAB UNITY

Egyptian Envoys Confer In Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter)—Egypt's diplomatic envoys to Arab States meeting in Cairo this week have agreed on a policy "to bring about Arab unity consistent with the desires of the Arab peoples", it was announced today.

The conference called by Egypt's Foreign Minister, Mohamed Salah-el-Din Bey, dealt with the Arab affairs, including Palestine, Libya, relations among Arab states, and the proposed Arab Collective Security Pact.

A Communique issued today after a week's meetings said the conference "guided by Arab interests alone, discussed at length problems facing the Arab countries and the strengthening of the Arab League in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and brotherhood".

SAKSENA BEGINS FAST

For Enforcing Sugar Workers' Demands

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18, (PTI): Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena, M.P. and President of the U. P. and Bihar Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation, started his fast unto death at Rajghat here today at 6 p.m.

The fast has been undertaken to get the demands of the U. P. sugar industry labourers accepted by the Government.

Prof. Saxena had already informed the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and the Congress President of his decision to go on fast.

FILM INDUSTRY'S PROTEST

Against Madhya Bharat Ban On Under-Sixteens

BOMBAY, Feb. 18, (PTI): The Indian film industry today lodged a sharp protest against recent legislation of the Madhya Bharat Government prohibiting children under sixteen from seeing films other than educational and religious.

Mr. Chunilal, President of the Motion Picture Society of India, Mr. J. B. H. Wadia, President of Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, Mr. N. B. Billimoria, President of the Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Association, and Mr B. D. Bharucha, President of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association in a statement, described the act as "a stupid piece of legislation" they said: "There should be a limit to the idiosyncracies".

The film industry would ask the Film Enquiry Committee to take up the matter. They have appealed to the Government of India and to the Government of Madhya Bharat to "reconsider and revise the act."

'In Camera' Session On East Bengal Exodus

ALLEGED ATROCITIES ON PAKISTAN MINORITIES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (U.P.I.).

REQUISITION given by 45 members of the A. I. C. C. belonging to various provinces for a discussion of the situation arising of large-scale evacuation and exodus of Hindus from Eastern Pakistan, will, it is understood, come up for discussion before the 'in-camera' session of the A. I. C. C. tomorrow.

Tomorrow's session which meets at 2 p.m. will last for two hours. About two hundred members of the A.I.C.C. who attended today's session will have an opportunity to discuss issues concerning relationship between the P.C.C.'s and the Provincial Ministries and also to hear Pandit Nehru's suggestions in this regard.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HINDUS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18 (PTI): While no reports of the situation in East Bengal are available from press correspondents in Pakistan, stories of alleged atrocities on minorities are pouring in Calcutta with the arrival daily of refugees from Chittagong, Noakhali, Brahmanbaria and other places in Eastern Pakistan.

The airport at Dum Dum and the railway station at Sealdah are being mobbed by anxious people as planes or trains arrived here from East Bengal. While the planes carried full load of passengers, trains are arriving almost empty. The West Bengal Government were intimated today by the Government of East Bengal that there was no official ban on anybody's leaving Pakistan. The refugees, however, attribute the cause of trains coming empty to alleged atrocities by miscreants on India-bound passengers at

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DACCA SITUATION IMPROVES

No More Daily Press Notes

DACCA, Feb. 18. (PTI-Reuter): The East Bengal Government issued the following Press Note tonight on the situation in Dacca:

"The situation in Dacca town and its suburbs continued to improve rapidly yesterday as well as today Evacuees in relief camps are now returning to their homes in increasing numbers where, however, for the present protective arrangements are being fully maintained as a precautionary measure. This welcome return of confidence is further evidenced by the appearance in increasing numbers of members of the minority community in areas in the town which were most affected by the disturbances and by the reopening of most of the Hindu shops in such areas.

"In view of the present situation press notes concerning Dacca will henceforth not be daily issued but only as and when necessary".

Calcutta Peace Committee At Work

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The members of the Central Peace Committee met at the Indian Association Hall today and discussed the question of rehabilitation of the displaced persons in the city. Dr. P. C. Ghosh, presided over the meeting.

Later, Mr. Charu Chandra Bhandari Secretary, and other prominent members of the committee went round different areas in the city that were disturbed recently.

E. BENGAL HINDUS' S.O.S. TO NEHRU

AGARTALA, Feb. 18 (UPI).

For the past few days, grave and alarming news of organised assaults upon the minority community has been pouring in here from the border districts of Pakistan. Recently, several eye-witnesses have arrived here with tales of loot, murder and arson. They say that the whole railway line from Dacca to Chittagong and Chandpur has become extremely unsafe for the Hindus to travel. The Hindus are being robbed of all their belongings. There have been several instances of Hindu passengers being thrown out from running trains.

Apart from several cases of stabbing, reports were also received that day before yesterday, the whole of the village of Talshahar near Brahmanbaria was burnt by the hooligans. Some women were brought to Brahmanbaria yesterday from that village with marks of injuries on their bodies.

The border areas of Pakistan and Tripura are being strictly guarded by Ansars and Pakistani police, and the Hindus, it is learnt, are being prevented from either crossing the border or from moving to safer zones.

Several telegrams have been sent from this place to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mokherjee, and Dr. Bidhon Chandra Roy.

Pakistan Must Devalue

INFLATED RUPEE WILL NOT PASS

I.M.F. Membership Sequel

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.).

PAKISTAN'S membership of the International Monetary Fund and Bank will not give her rupee the inflated strength assumed by her "non-devaluation" decision, according to official quarters here.

For Pakistan to maintain her internal price-level and meet her obligations of balance of payment and redemption of debt due to India, she must devalue her currency to the same extent as Britain, India, Australia New Zealand and other countries of the world. It is stated.

It is further pointed out that such exchanges of currency as are taking place show that the two rupees are regarded as par. Unless there is parity between the two rupees and the international bodies take the decision purely on economic and financial considerations, the present deadlock would continue.

SIR C. B. MEHTA'S PLAIN SPEAKING

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, wellknown Bombay businessman, expressed the view here today that any revaluation of the rupee in an upper direction with a view to arriving at a compromise with Pakistan would upset the present conditions of Indian trade with all countries of the world, both in Sterling and Dollar areas.

Sir Chunilal said any suggestion that India would either have to accept the exchange rate of the Pakistan rupee as fixed by the international monetary fund or to resign her own membership was wrong. The fund could not force the Indian authorities to buy or sell any amount of Pakistan's currency on the basis of that fixation." India has a right to control her own foreign trade and foreign exchange," he said.

"As a matter of fact", Sir Chunilal added, "The value of the U. S. Dollar has been accepted by all member countries of the fund, yet it is not compulsory for any of the member countries to sell U. S. Dollars except for purposes and to the extent thought fit by each individual country independitly".

PAK WHEAT AND COTTON FOR GERMANY

BONN, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

The West German-Pakistan Trade Agreement signed last January can now be regarded as in force following its approval by the Allied High Commission, the German Federal Economics Ministry said here today.

Under the agreement lasting until the end of June main German imports from Pakistan will be 21 million dollars worth of wheat and ten million dollars of raw cotton.

Germany will send to Pakistan nearly 20 million dollars worth of machinery, of which 12 million dollars worth are for the textile industry.

ST. MARY'S H. S. SPORTS MEET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Annual Athletic Sports of St. Mary's High School (Cambridge Section) were held to-day at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel and a heavy programme of various items was gone through. Mr. N. M. Ghose, Director, Foreign Post, Bombay, presided over the function and at the conclusion of the events Mrs. Ghose distributed the prizes to the winners.

The following are the complete results of the events held;

OPEN

100 Metres Run

R. Patton 1 S. Kattan 2. R. Lacey 3. Time: 12.2 secs.

400 Metres Run

R. Patton 1. R. Lacey 2. D. Arbuthnott 3. Time: 58.1 secs.

1500 Metres Run

F. McInnes 1. N. Jackson 2. C. Rogers 3. Time: 5 Mins 24.1 secs.

100 Metres Hurdles

D. Arbuthnott 1. R. Patton 2. Time: 18.5 secs.

Running High Jump

R. Patton 1. D. Goff 2. M. Collins 3. Height: 4 ft. 11.3|4 in.

Running Long Jump

R. Patton 1. Arbuthnott 2. M. Collins 3. Distance: 17 ft. 11.1|2in.

Pole Vault

D. Arbuthnott 1. N. Jackson 2. Height: 9 ft.

1600 Metres Cycle Race

E. Cohen 1. M. Shepherds 2. R. Lacey 3. Time: 3 Mins. 8.0 secs.

Throwing the Cricket Ball

D. Arbuthnott 1. F. McInnes 2. Distance: 231 ft. 10 in.

Putting the Shot

D. Arbuthnott 1. R. Patton 2. Distance: 34 ft. 9 in.

100 Yards Swimming Race

E. Myer's 1. T. Wadhwani 2. Time: 1 min. 20.0 secs.

Boys under 16 years

100 Metres Run

S. Kattan 1. C. Biddle 2. Time: 12.4 secs.

200 Metres Run

C. Biggle 1. L. Stappleton 2. Time: 25.9 secs.

800 Metres Run

N. Jackson 1. C. Biggle 2 Time: 2 Mins. 25.5 secs.

100 Metres Hurdles

S. Kattan 1 C. Biggle 2. Time: 19.7 secs.

1600 Metres Cycle Race

J. Sampeys 1. C. Biggle 2. Time: 3 Mins. 17.8 secs.

Running High Jump

B. Gotting 1. L. Stappleton 2. Height: 4 ft. 6.1|2 in.

Running Long Jump

C. Biggle 1. N. Jackson 2. Distance: 17 ft. 5 in.

80 Yards Swimming Race

C. Biggle 1. E. Myer's 2. Time: 1.0 Min.

Boys under 14 years

100 Metres Run

K. Olviera 1. H. Lacey 2. Time: 14.0 secs.

200 Metres Run

K. Olviera 1. H. Lacey 2. Time: 28.2 secs.

50 Yards Swimming Race

N. Cameron 1. H. Lacey 2. Time: 45.5 secs.

H. Lacey 1. M. Atzenwiter 2.

Boys under 12 years

75 Metres Run

B. Peters 1. W. Barth 2. Time: 11.2 secs.

50 Metres Sack Race

D. Monte 1. B. Peters 2.

50 Metres Lungdi Race

D. Monte 1. B. Peters 2.

Boys under 10 years

50 Metres Run

G. Law 1 B. Ayrton 2.

50 Metres Lungdi Race

R. Gale 1. P. Amora 2.

Boys under 8 years

50 Metres Run

L. Goes 1. G. Marten 2.

Shoe Bind Race

R. Fanaken 1. P. Alder 2.

Band Boys Race

Gonsalves 1. Saldhana 2.

Old Boys

Picking the Coin Race

F. Masquita 1. N. Gotting 2.

Inter House Races for Seniors

4x100 Metres Relay

More's House—Winners.

Tug of War

Campion House—Winners.

Inter House Race for Juniors

4x100 Metres Relay

Campion House—Winners. Time: 52.4 secs.

Inter Section Race

4x100 Metres Relay

Matric Section—Winners. Time 50.6 secs.

Inter Class Race

Relay Race by Jumping the Stick

Standard V (2)—Winners.

Inter House Championship Cup won by Champion's House by scoring 153.1|2 points.

Individual Championship Cup won by R. Patton who scored 47 points.

The Individual Championship Cup for Boys under 16 years was won by C. Biggle who scored 40 points.

H. Lacey had the distinction to win the individual championship cup for Boys under 14 years.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY RESUMED IN BOMBAY

Lusitanians And Grey's 'C' Win In Killedar Cup First Round

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The highlight of this evening's activity at the Cooperage was the resumption of Women's Hockey in Bombay after a lapse of over a month. Two matches were played in the Killedar Cup Hockey Tournament. Bombay Grey's 'C' beat St. Agnes High School by a solitary goal and in the second match Bombay Greys 'B' were beaten by Lusitanians 'A' by two goals to nil.

The crowd for this evenings Women's hockey was very appreciative and filled the otherwise empty stands which is the usual case during the week at Cooperage.

Lusis fully deserved victory and their defence was outstanding. For the Greys their defence also shone.

Midway through the initial half Lusitanians opened their scoring through their centre forward, Miss Yvonne D'Souza, who put the finishing touch to a fine effort by Miss Cecilia D'Souza who dribbled past the entire defence and went down goalline to push towards goalmouth. The ball deflected off the goalie's pads and Yvonne D'Souza found the boards.

Lusitanians gained their second goal five minutes later when in a desperate struggle for the ball near the top of the semi circle Evelyn D'Souza the right inner sent the ball past Lilian Cooke, the Grey's custodian.

The second half was much more livelier than the first and Greys 'B' tried hard to neutralize their early reverse. Both sides missed some very good scoring chances. Lusitanians were definitely the better side and fully deserved to win.

The Teams:

Lusitanians 'A':— Miss T. Talati; Esme, Rose; Cecil Valladares, Pamela, Cecilia; Mary, Evelyn, Yvonne, Elsa, Lorna Menezes.

Grey's 'B':— Miss Lilian Cooke; Sheila Fergusson; C. Pan, M. Wade, G. McDonald, V. Ferguson; Robinson, Reader, Kitchen, Leatt, Haynther, DaCosta.

Umpires: Proudfoot and Godinho.

Grey's 'C' scored a solitary goal win over St. Agnes High School in the opening match of this year's Killedar Cup Hockey Tournament for Women which is run on a knock-out basis.

The Grey's third string survived a gruelling time, and won by a single goal scored in the early stages of the second half through Jessica Watts Luck and poor finishing work in the Grey's goal area robbed the School girls of a well deserved win. Many fine scoring chances and through passes were wasted.

The teams:—

Grey's 'C':— Miss J. Millet; Miss Storey, C. Oon; S. Hajioff; Ismail Jacobs; Robbins, Orde, Watkins, Watts, Parkes.

St. Agnes High School:— Janet Pereira, Veda, Thehna; Nargis, Shaffi, Ismail; Tellis, Mendis, Jamaluddin, Pais, Britto.

Umpires: Mendonca and D'Mello.

Australians Well-Placed Against Auckland

AUCKLAND, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter)—The Australian Cricket Team touring New Zealand were 234 runs ahead of Auckland with all their second innings wickets intact at the close of the second day's play here. The match ends on Monday.

The Australians, who scored 303 in their first innings, dismissed Auckland for 183.

When stumps were drown, they had made 114 without loss in their second knock. Ken Meuleman was 61 and Jimmy Burke 47.

Auckland were never happy against the Australian's spin attack, their top scorer being Uleal with 45. Johnson took three wickets for 37 and Ring three for 67.

INDIAN POLO PLAYERS RANK WITH THE BEST

JAIPUR, Feb. 19 (P.T.I.): Jose M. Torrez Zavaleta, Captain of the first visiting Argentina polo team, now playing against India at Jaipur, said in an interview today that the world's best polo team presently were those of India, America and Argentina.

He said Indian ponies which were mixed Australian breed, compared favourably with the world's best. They rode them at Jaipur and would be riding them again at the matches scheduled to begin in Bombay from February 27. The team will leave for Bombay on February 23.

Asked about his team's programme, M. Zavaleta said they would be playing popular matches in Europe before returning home from India. He thought it unlikely that Mario Inchauspe, the injured member of his team would be able to play at Bombay. "But that depends on the doctor's advice", he said.

The visitors will play the third and Lado in the series of matches at Jaipur tomorrow. Today they visited a horse and cattle show organised under the patronage of the Maharaja of Jaipur at Rambagh Palace.

Bhandari And U Cam Beaten

BELGRADE, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Indian Table Tennis Players Chandarana and Bandari were both beaten in semi-finals of the Men's singles in a tournament at Opatija.

Chandarana was beaten by Konc (Yugoslavihu) 9-21, 21-9, 21-15 and Bandari lost to Valkovich (Yugoslavia) 6-21, 17-21, 23-21, 21-19, 21-13.

Valkovich beat Konc 3/1 in the final.

In the doubles the Indian Pair beat Vengrinz and Valkovich 21-17, 21-23, 21-12, 15-21, 21-10.

Eastern Command Sports In Lucknow

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (PTI)—The Eastern Command Inter-Unit Athletic Championship will be held from February 21 to 24 at the polo ground, Lucknow. Among the formations taking part will be the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa area and the U.P. area.

Gen. K.M. Cariappa, C-in-C. Indian Army, who is due to arrive at Lucknow on the morning of February 24, will give away the prizes.

JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY

Greater Bombay Police "A" Beaten By Juveniles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the only game played in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament early this evening at the Cooperage Juvenile. Sports beat Greater Bombay Police 'A' by a solitary goal.

The Juveniles were lucky to win against far superior team and the score provides a poor indication of the run of play. Juveniles opened their account in the twentieth minute of the opening half when David, their right-inner sent in a stiff shot from the top of the semi circle.

Awaiting Joe Louis' Announcement

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Ezzard Charles said here that a world heavyweight title bout between himself and Joe Louis only awaited an announcement of the time and place by Louis.

Charles, the National Boxing Association heavyweight champion, made his declaration before leaving for Buffalo, New York, for his third N. B. A. title defence against Freddie Beshore on February Twenty-eight.

BADMINTON IN KANPUR

KANPUR, Feb. 17 (PTI).

C. Obediah of Postal Recreation Club annexed the Men's Singles title in the District Badminton Tournament when he beat N. Sircar of Friend's Club most impressively by 15-0 15-8, today.

The tournament concluded today after the finals of Ladies Doubles, Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Santosh Maha Drajit Singh, one of the Patrons of the tournament, distributed prizes to the winners.

The following are the results of the matches:

Men's Singles

C. Obediah (Postal Recreation Club) beat N. Sircar Friend's Club 15-0 15-8.

Men's Doubles

N. Sircar and D. Sircar beat H. K. Saxena and C. Obediah 18-15, 15-8 and 15-12.

Mixed Doubles

Friend's Club beat Bhargava Estate Club 15-8 15-11.

Ladies Singles

Mrs. D. H. David of Friend's Club beat Miss K. G. Bhate of Bharat Youth Association 15-2 15-4.

Veterans.

K. R. Kirloskar beat S. Gokhale 15-7 15-8.

Junior Doubles

Satya-an-and Ethiram Alam beat Ravindra Nath Katal and Paras Nath 11-8 11-3.

Army Headquarters Annual Athletic Meet

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17 (PTI).

The annual athletic sports meet of the Army H.Q. will be held here on February 21 and 22.

General K. M. Cariappa, C-in-C., Indian Army, will give away the prizes.

INDIA, THE ONLY ASIAN COUNTRY IN WORLD FOOTBALL CONTEST

I. F. A. TURN DOWN CEYLON'S REQUEST OF LOAN OF COACH

CALCUTTA, February 18 (P.T.I.).

India will be the sole representative of Asia at the World Football contest for the Juliet Rimmet Cup, it is learnt here today.

The tournament will be played at Rio De Janeiro between June 28 and July 14 next. Burma and the Philippines have already withdrawn from the championships.

Sixteen countries now remain on the list and they will be grouped into four each for matches on a league system.

The All India Football Federation at its forthcoming meeting either in Madras or in Delhi next month will finally draw up a scheme of selection of the Indian Team and also a plan for training the boys on a sound footing.

Mr. M. Dutta Roy, Secretary of the Indian Football Federation and the Indian Football Association told the Press Trust of India today that the term of Mr. George Ainsley, the I.F.A. football coach which would normally expire in April might have to be extended for some time more so that he might be able to put the Indian team in full trim before it leaves for Rio De Janeiro.

The Football Association of Ceylon had requested the Indian Football Association to lend the services of Mr. Ainsley but the I.F.A. had declined the request.

It is understood Mr. Ainsley is paid £ 25/- per week by the I.F.A. in addition to his other expenses.

FISCAL COMMISSION TO MEET ON FEB. 20

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (U.P.I.): The next session of the Fiscal Commission will begin in Delhi on Monday, February 20, and is expected to continue till March 2.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Chairman of the Commission will preside.

During the first half of the Session, the Commission will examine a large number of official and non-official witnesses, including the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and prominent industrialists in Delhi, like Shri G. D. Birla and Lala Shri Ram.

The official witnesses will include representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Industry and Supply Commerce, Agriculture and Labour, Shri Raghavan Pillai, Cabinet Secretary, and Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Adviser to the Ministries of Commerce and Finance.

The Commission's secretariat is understood to have already broadly indicated to Ministries concerned points on which their views will be particularly sought.

In addition to the formal examination of witnesses, the Chairman and Members of the Commission are also likely to hold informal discussions with the Ministers in charge of some of these Ministries.

After the examination of witnesses the Commission is expected to undertake a preliminary review of the material collected by it and to formulate its views on some of the major issues, with which it is concerned.

LAST MEETING

The Delhi Session of the Commission will be its last formal meeting to hear witnesses and record evidence. Thereafter its work will centre mostly round the preparation of its report. A good deal of work on summarising and digesting the enormous amount of material collected by the Commission appears to have been already done at its Secretariat but if the Commission is to submit its report in March-April as already planned several weeks of intense effort and high-pressure draftsmanship will be clearly needed.

In order to meet the convenience of the Members of the Commission who are also members of parliament, as many as four, the meetings of the Commission will be held in Parliament house.

Measures To Prevent Opium Smuggling

NEW DELHI, Feb 18: Among the proposals approved by the Standing Finance Committee, which met in New Delhi yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr. John Matthai, Minister for Finance, was one for a grant for purchase by the Government of India of opium from Himachal Pradesh, an area that is now under Central control. This step is expected to prevent the movement of opium-holdings into illicit channels.

People IN THE NEWS

MR. DINKERRAO DESAI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, will leave Bombay, on February 23, on a tour of the Broach District and return on February 26. During the course of his tour, the Minister will award the first levy prize to the village of Shuklatirth for the best procurement in the district.

MR. M. P. PATIL

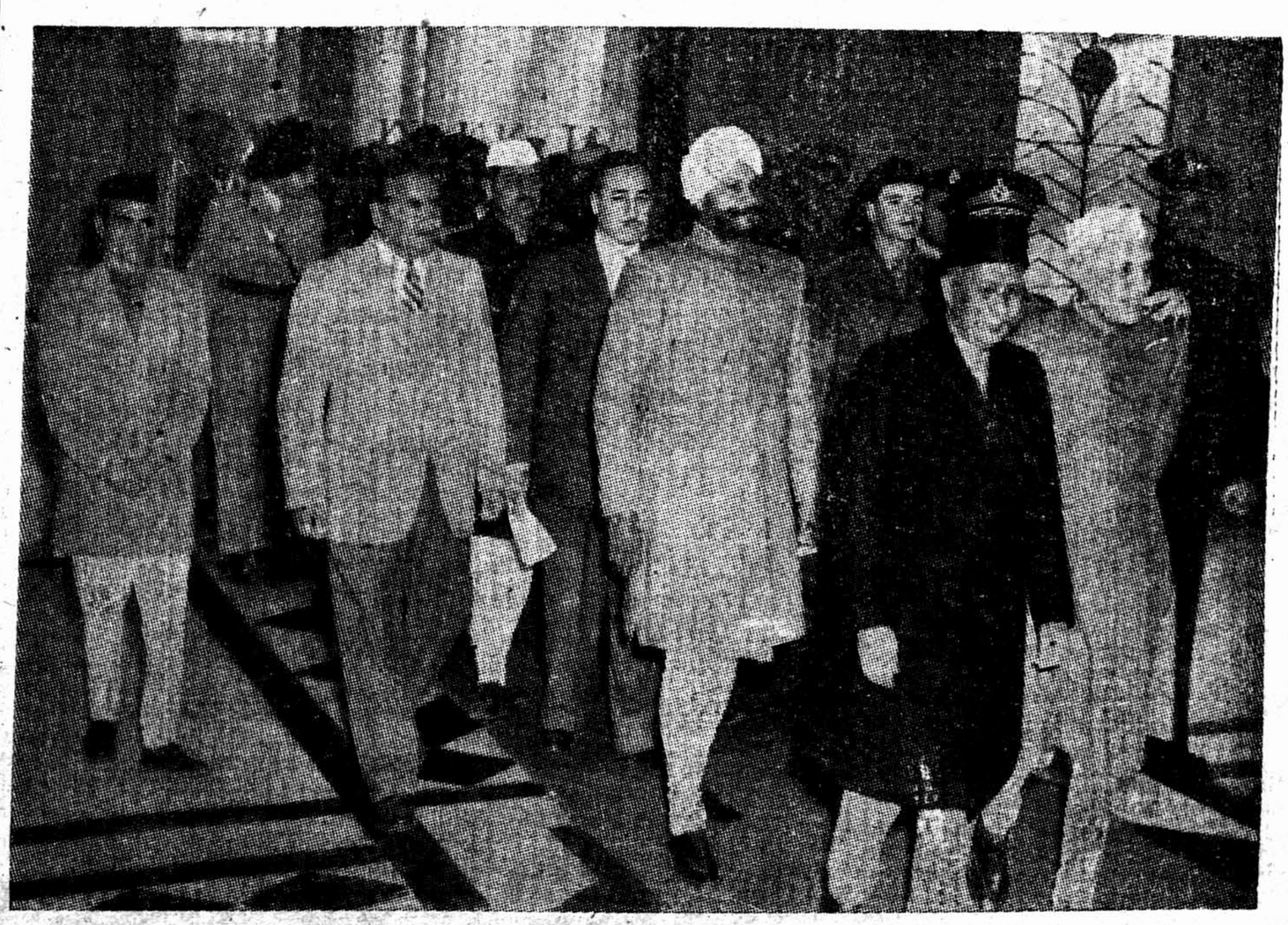
BOMBAY, Saturday.

According to a revised programme, Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, will leave Bombay for Poona tomorrow morning and return on Monday, February 20.

MRS. PANDIT

KANPUR, Feb. 18, (PTI): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to United States, who was on a short private visit to Kanpur, left for Delhi by air today. Mrs. Pandit is expected to reach Bombay on February 26, from where she will fly to United States.

NEPAL'S PRIME MINISTER IN DELHI



Lt.-Gen. His Highness Maharaja Mohun Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, with 80 members of the staff arrived in New Delhi by special train. Photo shows Lt.-Gen. Mohun Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Nepal Prime Minister, H. E. Gen. Singha, Nepalese Ambassador in India with Pt. Nehru and S. Baldev Singh, snapped while coming out from Ceremonial platform.

POVERTY AND IGNORANCE AT ROOT OF CRIMES

Justice Kania's Plea To Reform Jail Rules

LUCKNOW, February 18 (U.P.I.).

ROOT of the crimes against property was "poverty and, more often than not inability to get legitimately or honestly what one requires or what is necessary for one's own existence," declared Justice Hiralal J. Kania inaugurating the All-India Penological Conference here this afternoon.

He said that another important factor giving rise to criminal tendencies was the want of education.

Basing his observations on this analysis, Justice Kania felt that the first step towards fighting crime should be to lessen poverty and to give more education to the people at large.

"If this is achieved in a substantial degree", he said, 'freedom and safety and the ownership of property, all of which may be in danger if an encroachment is permitted against the same, will be prized and will not be put in danger lightly".

INVESTIGATION

Dealing with the work of detection and investigation of crime, Justice Kania pointed out that the way in which information was collected and persons were examined by police officers, left very great scope for improvement.

He also suggested that "duplicate examinations, duplicate leading of evidence and repeated presence of witnesses in courts may be avoided without causing injustice."

Suggesting that the system of trials should be improved, Justice Kania said that while the doctrine of everyone being presumed to be innocent until he was proved to be guilty was a sound principle of jurisprudence, several steps in the trial which were more of form than of substance might be avoided without, in any way, affecting this fundamental principle.

The Government had appointed a Committee to investigate the question of law's delays and he was sure that these questions would be considered by the Committee in the course of its deliberations.

PUNISHMENT

Justice Kania agreed that the object of punishment should be to make the criminal realise the gravity of his crime and the judges should keep this in view while the legislature normally provided for the maximum punishment. In jails, while discipline should be maintained, there was no justification for humiliating the prisoner in his own estimate. He felt that the rules of jails should be "thoroughly overhauled so that several obnoxious provisions are weeded out".

He was of the opinion that if proper care was not taken at an early stage to afford a released prisoner employment and the means to earn his livelihood honestly, he would become a habitual criminal, because he would find that as the only way in which he could get food and a roof over his head, although that was accompanied by other hardships and humiliations.

In the end, Justice Kania hoped that the Government of the States and also the Government of the Republic would be prepared and willing to help, and give serious consideration to the recommendations of the Conference and its practical propositions to prevent crime, and to ameliorate the conditions of the prisoners, consistent with the idea of discipline and punishment, and to make discharged prisoners useful citizens so as to prevent them from repeating crimes.

DOUBLE CAUSE OF CRIME

P. T. I. adds:—

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Home Minister, Uttar Pradesh, who presided over the Conference, observed that there were two main causes, of crime —the economic condition and the cultural level of society.

The problem of poverty and unemployment, said the Minister, stared us in the face and the success of our recently constituted Sovereign Republic depended very much on its solution. As regards the cultural level, a tradition should be built up of a voluntary code of conduct based on goodwill and co-operation between man and man, friends and foes, Government and subjects and services and citizens. There was no culture where people decided questions in a state of frenzy.

Mr. Shastri said that there was a tendency at present on the part of some people to misuse the meaning of "freedom." He said Law and Order was some times defied and not respected. If law was enforced, sympathy was shown with the law-breakers as they had to suffer the consequences and people were sometimes misled by false sentiment. There was also the dangerous weakness of allowing onself to be cowed down by a bully.

He declared: "The magistracy and the police should be given sufficient scope to tackle the situation without undue interference. If they stand for the preservation of peace and putting down criminals their authority and prestige must be respected.

TASK AHEAD

Mr. Shastri suggested re-examination in detail of the Jail Rules of the various States and the prescribed conduct for prisoners. He said that while strict discipline must be maintained, it would be desirable to soften its rigours as far as possible.

He referred to the task before the Conference and said: "Let us endeavour to change the outlook of the police, to reform the jails, expand the probation system and help the discharged prisoners."

NEPAL PREMIER MEETS PRESIDENT

Reception At Delhi Government House

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18, (UPI): The Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal His Highness Lt.-General Maharaja Mhun Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana today called on the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and was with him for nearly half an hour.

Later, he also met the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, when it is believed, he had informal discussions on various matters of common interests to Nepal and India.

In the evening, the President gave a reception at the Government House in honour of His Highness, when a large number of distinguished guests, including the members of the Diplomatic Corps, were present.

CONSULT WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS

Asoka Mehta On Labour Bill

BOMBAY, Feb. 18, (UPI): Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, today regretted the introduction of the Labour Relations Bill in Parliament by the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, without consultation with the workers' organisations in the country.

Mr. Mehta hoped that, as working class opinion was only slightly represented in Parliament, the Bill would be circulated to elicit public opinion, and that every opportunity would be given to hundreds of trade unions in the country to express an opinion on a measure which affected them so vitally.

In this connection, he made a reference to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1936, in Britain and to the Taft-Hartley Act in the United States, which had proved so controversial, and urged upon Government not be guilty of hustling through an important a piece of legislation.

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Wanted for an worsted woollen mill Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Masters and compitent fitters. Apply with qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1616 "Bombay Chronicle".

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PAK MOVE TO DISPOSE OF SURPLUS WHEAT

Quantitative Restriction Removed

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 18.

What another concession besides allowing some special reduction in the price, has been offered by the Government of Pakistan, for the purchase of their surplus of five lakh tons of wheat which is lying with them for over six months since India refused to buy it on the ground of high price on account of the non-devaluation decision of the Pakistan authorities.

A press note issued in this connection says that any country desiring to purchase any portion of this whole surplus will be allowed to do so instead of previous restriction that offers for the whole of the quantity will only be considered.

With this quantitative restriction removed, Pakistan expects to dispose of the whole quantity soon as a number of countries have been negotiating for the purchase of Pakistan wheat in smaller quantities needed by them.

It is reported, the quality of this wheat which is stored in open yards without adequate covered space, has been deteriorating and it is therefore that the authorities are trying to dispose it off as early as possible.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 10th February:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	25,89,30,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	567,82,92,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	1,27,50,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	268,65,38,000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Banks Notes	32,37,95,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,65,54,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	69,95,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	53,06,48,000
Advances in India	425,10,77,000
Bills discounted in India	16,47,43,000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1949 to 16th February 1950	206726
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 16th February 1950	484734
Same period last year	623361
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th February 1950	237794
Same time last year	599411

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES REACH NEW HIGH LEVELS

Wall Street Firm With Expanding Volume

NEW YORK, February 17.

After fluctuating indecisively with traders hesitant pending further developments in connection with the disposal of governments 1948 loan stocks and acreage legislation prices advanced comfortably with mill demands and short covering in nearby March disclosing a distant scarcity of offerings. Eventually profittaking checked the upturns.

Trading slackened in the afternoon but mill buying and short covering plus limited offerings were sufficient to bring about news seasonal highs for nearbys. Finally the market reacted slightly on increased liquidation in spot March with the remainder of the list easing sympathetically. The session closed steady with sales estimated at 250,000 bales.

C.C.C. crop loans upto February ninth amounted to 3,030,000 and withdrawals 200,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 1[illegible]

March	32.20+13
May	32.43+21
July	31.88+20
October	29.65+18
Middling Spot	33.03+06

New York Cotton March Highest 32.29 at 12,06 hours. Lowest 32.03 at 10.04 hours.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

March	31.91+20
May	32.18+23
July	31.74+27
October	29.55+18
Middling Spot	32.05+15

WALL STREET MARKET

Although a steadier tendency prevailed this morning after yesterday's modest setback, trading was limited as many operators awaited labour developments. After initial irregularity prices developed, a small majority of mostly fractional gains led by assorted motors, steels, rails, electromanufacturings, chemical and oils. The secret night conference between Lewis, the coal operators and government mediators induced new hopes for the end of the softcoal strike, at the same time as reports spoke of coal shortage causing further setback in various industrial operations and additional layoff. At noon the averages were industrials 202.01 and rails 55.48.

Signs that the government was exerting heavy pressure for a weekend settlement of the coal dispute gave bulls a fresh incentive. With the volume of trade occasionally expanding, the market moved to gains ranging to over one dollar led by rails, motors, steels, aircrafts and electric manufacturings. The close was firm at the day's best with the rail and utility averages nearing 1950 highs.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago Grains were steadier under the leadership of wheat on short covering partly based on the firmness of securities and cotton. Export interests purchased wheat against sales of approximately 800,000 bushels to Holland and were reported to be negotiating for a sale around 600,000 bushels of hard wheat to Belgium.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

American Telephone and Telegraph	149-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	34-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	29-1/2
Chase National Bank	38-3/8
Firestone Tyre	59-1/2
General Electric	45-7/8
General Motors	75-3/4
Ingersoll Rand bid	67
Internation Nickel	27-3/4
National City Bank	46
New York Central Rail Road	12-3/4
Sinclair Oil Co.	22-1/4
Socony Vacuum Oil	16
Texas Corporation	60-7/8
Union Carbide	42-7/8
U. S. Smelting and Refining	38
U. S. Steel Common	30-1/8
Western Union "A"	21-1/8

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,940,000 shares.

The Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 30-1/4 and 29-3/8 respectively.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.

March	2.20-1/8
May	2.09-5/8
July	1.91-1/4
September	1.91-7/8

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA AT STANDSTILL

Sequel To Red Coup In Sinkiang

SRINAGAR, Feb. 18. (UPI): Following the successful Communist coup in Sinkiang last September trade between Central Asia and India via the Leh (Ladakh) Atreay road has come to a standstill, according to well-informed Chinese Turkestan sources here

Sinkiang closed its borders with Indian-held Ladakh and Pakistan-held Gilgit immediately after the capture of Khotan by Communists very recently.

WHOLESALE PRICES INCREASE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.): Wholesale prices in India, as measured by the official index, with the year ended August 1939 equal to 100 as base, witnessed a further rise of 0.5 per cent to 389.9 during the week ended February 4, 1950. As compared with the corresponding weeks of last month and a year ago, the index was higher by 2.4 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively.

A substantial increase in the prices of gur and a rise of two per cent in wheat further pushed up the index for 'foodstuffs' by 1.6 per cent to 391.3 during the week as compared with 385.3 for the previous week. Rice, however, declined by two per cent.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The pepper market was idle and with no advices from Singapore owing to the holidays, prices were largely nominal. Black lampong, February-March shipment was quoted at 10 sh. 6d., white muntok 15sh. 8d., shipping weight with white sarawak at 16sh. 4-1|2d. delivered weight per pound cif. basis ports Malabar afloat was obtainable at 1.140 to 1.130 sh. per cwt., according to position and February-March shipment at 1.120 sh. cif, unikingdom but no bids were reported.

LONDON COPRA MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The copra market was quieter. Straits-Dutch East Indies fair merchantable February-March shipment was cheaper at £81 15sh. per ton cif. but there was no further change in Philippines at 183 dollars f,o,b. for February-March.

The cocoanut oil market was quiet and the tone was easy. Straits February-March shipment in bulk was quoted at £122-1|2 per ton cif, while Ceylon was unquoted

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Feb 17.

Silver Spot and Forward both 64 pence. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12/8/0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb 17.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	70-3/4
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	94-1/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	107-1/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	92-1/2
Chartered Bank of India	10-5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	88
National Bank of India	32

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,588 shares.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Australian Wheat 121/8 Feb.-March.

Fire Detstroys Waste Cotton Worth A Lakh

KANPUR, Feb. 18. (PTI): Waste cotton worth about a lakh of rupees was destroyed by a fire that broke out in the waste cotton godown of the Northern India Trading Company here yesterday.

Fire engines fought the flames for nearly 4 hours before bringing the fire under control.

The cause of the fire is not yet known.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1642-8 but later declined around Rs. 1620 on weakness in Silver market.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

The produce market was quiet with restricted business. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:			
Quality	Rs.	41	12 0
Bold		41	0 0
Coromandal		41	8 0
Oil Local Mills		23	0 0
Upcountry Mills		22	6 0
February		22	4 0
LINSEED:			
Bold		38	0 0
Small		37	0 0
February-March		37	4 0
April-May		35	0 0
Oil		21	12 0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Ready		27	12 0
Madras Feb.		28	0 0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb 18.

There was a further sharp decline in Silver prices today on increased long liquidation and lower upcountry advices.

At the opening Fagan delivery was quoted at Rs. 180 and declined at Rs. 178/4 but steadied at Rs. 178/11. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 178/5. Fagan Gold also after being quoted at Rs. 115/6 declined at Rs. 114/15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114/15 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/4.

Final Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	178	9	0
Forward	178	12	0
Ready Gold	115	4	0
Forward	115	3	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 17

KARNAK—	
March	78.90+225
May	78.60+210
July	77.60+125
ASHMOUNI—	
February	70.00+195
April	70.50+157
June	70.40+185

SINGAPORE PEPPER CLOSE

SINGAPORE, Feb. 17

The Singapore pepper market remained closed today.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

SILVER: Buyers absorbed approximately 200,000 ounces in the open market at unchanged price.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

120 Ready Japan	6	2	0
150 Ready Japan	4	11	0
120 Ready Italy	5	3	0
150 Ready Italy	4	8	6
150 D. Box Feb.	900	0	0
150 D Box March	905	0	0

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Feb. 17.

After a slow start, dealings quickened and support appeared as confidence grew that the effects of the communist called strikes would not be serious as was earlier feared. There were small gains in forwards among bankings, industrials and mines. The cash market was steady. Internationals were narrow with gold minings irregular but Mexican Eagles higher on representations to the State Council against the heavy taxation on capital payments. Rentes were highlighted by the firmness of the five per cent 1949.

BRUSSELS: The cautiousness apparent today is expected to continue pending the outcome of the British elections and the Belgian monarchy issue. Price changes were narrow although several issues such as union miniere and wagon lits responded to their forthcoming admission to forward dealings in Paris.

AMSTERDAM: Universe featured today advancing more than six points. Industrials as a whole were well maintained while Royal Dutch closed very steady. Indonesian issues after initial dullness attracted more attention especially deli tobacco. Shippings were firm while Americans met more inter-

A.I.C.C. Bans Power Politics Within Congress

(Continued from Page 17)

camera" informally and Pandit Nehru will address it.

Among the subjects which will come up before the informal meeting will be a request by Dr. Choitaram Gidwani and some 45 others that the situation in East and West Bengal should be discussed.

After tomorrow's meeting members will have tea with President Rajendra Prasad.

PT. NEHRU WARNS CONGRESSMEN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (PTI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the All-India Congress Committee said here today, that he considered two things as "very necessary," namely the holding of elections to the Congress before June and general elections, under the constitution next year.

Elections to the Congress, Pandit Nehru said, were overdue as Congressmen as a whole had developed a static mentality and had got "stuck to office chairs." This must change, if the Congress was to revitalise itself and make its voice felt in the coming elections.

"If this is not done," Pandit Nehru declared, "we shall have to give up the reins of office and other people will take them up."

Pandit Nehru, who intervened in the debate on the Working Committee's resolution amending the Congress constitution, said that it was not an unconstitutional resolution. The resolution did not seek to change the Congress constitution basically. It only removed at one stroke the dishonest practices that had crept into the enrolling of effective members. The franchise of primary members had not been touched at all, and it was only the effective membership that was sought to be removed.

Nothing Behind Curtain

The amending resolution of the Working Committee, said Pandit Nehru, was before the members. It was for them to accept or reject it. There was no ambiguity in it, nor anything had been done behind the curtain. They could look at it only in two ways. They had to see whether it was in the interest of the country and the Congress or not, and whether there was any "constitutional fraud" involved in it. If it was the latter,—which it was not—then they could not accept it.

Referring to Mr. Tandon's suggestion that a special session of the Congress be held to discuss the amending resolution, Pandit Nehru said that he could not understand how such a session could be constitutional, when fresh elections were not held under the new constitution. That would be a "complete fraud" on the constitution.

Seth Govind Das making himself heard said that the old delegates were still members of the Congress and could represent their provincial Congress Committees in the special session. Another member read out an article from the constitution which said, that unless new members were elected, the old ones would continue to be members.

'Retrograde' Step

Replying to the interruptions, Pandit Nehru said that although some provision might be there for the transitional period, as they had in the Indian constitution also, it would be a retrograde step to call a special session of the Congress on the old membership. The whole world was changing and the Congress could not afford to remain in the old ruts. Fresh blood was needed. That could come only through fresh election.

Pandit Nehru said he did not understand how the Congress could remain unaffected by the changing times. They had planned to abolish Zamindari and introduce changes in the Princely order

Congress, therefore, faced a big danger, if it remained static. He wanted the Congress to keep its doors open for youngmen to come in. It was necessary for the Congress organisation to keep pace with the changing times not only in India, but in the whole of Asia. In the world of today, two years were like twenty; so rapidly was it changing. New social forces were rising in Asia, and without a dynamic outlook on things, they could not run the Congress organisation, not to say of the country.

Pandit Nehru asked the members not to forget that the Congress was a political organisation and had to come to grips with the political changes happening in the country.

India was today a Republic. Many things had to be achieved. The government had made several schemes and projects for the uplift of the country. Work on most of them would be started during the next twelve months. Congressmen had also to keep an eye on the forthcoming general elections. Nobody could say what the result of the elections would be, but he was not in the least worried on that account. Everything would depend on the Congress following the right path.

Contact Masses

Pandit Nehru reminded Congressmen that at election time different ideological appeals would be made to the people and different schools of thought would come into play. It was imperative therefore for Congressmen to know the mind of the people and keep in touch with public opinion.

Appealing to Congressmen to revitalise the Congress, Pandit Nehru said that according to reports he had received from certain areas, the Communist workers there held a meeting every week, the Socialists every fortnight and others more or less frequently, while Congressman had not met for the last one and a half years. Similar complaints of Congress inactivity were heard during the last session of the All-India Congress Committee.

Although Congressmen claimed that they did work, in reality no work was done. Most of the time was frittered away in petty squabbles or party politics. Such methods would only weaken the "roots of the Congress organisation".

Special Congress

Pandit Nehru urged that elections to the Congress should not be delayed any further. Congressmen had developed a static mentality and wherever elections had been postponed, especially in provinces like the Punjab and West Bengal, Congress had weakened. He considered two things as very necessary, namely, the holding of elections to the Congress before June and general elections after a year. A special session of the Congress should be convened in June or July to draw up an election programme. He would have liked the session to be convened earlier, but this was not possible under the present circumstances.

Stressing that Congressmen should not entangle themselves in constitutional hair splitting, Pandit Nehru said that more than eight months would be spent if, as some members proposed, all the cases of fraud in enrolling effective members were to be gone through That constituted no real work.

If Congressmen continued to waste their time in mutual bickerings, the "reins of office" would go out of their hands and others would come and take their place.

Reverting to the resolution, Pandit Nehru said that it only sought to disenfranchise the effective members, most of whom, it was alleged, had been enrolled through dishonest means. It would not alter the constitutional position in regard to election. A new atmosphere should be created and Congressmen should get out of their old ruts and habits and face the problems before them squarely, Pandit Nehru concluded.

Delhi Electoral Rolls Complete

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.): Preparation of electoral rolls for the forthcoming general elections has almost been completed in Delhi, it was authoritatively learnt.

So far 3,92,685 persons have been registered as voters on the basis of adult franchise.

Stopping Black Market In Opium

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18 (UPI): Among the proposals approved by the Standing Finance Sommittee, which met in New Delhi yesterday, under the chairmanship of Dr. John Matthai, Minister for Finance, was one for a grant for purchase by the Government of India of opium from Himachal Pradesh, an area that is now under central control. This step is expected to prevent the movement of opium into illicit channels.

SOCIALISTS ASSAULTED

Kunjirama Kurup In Serious Condition

CALICUT, Feb. 18 (PTI)—Mr. P.M. Kunjiraman Nambiar, General Secretary of the Malabar Socialist Party and members of the national executive of the Indian Socialist Party, Mr. K. Kunjirama Kurup, Secretary of the Kurumranad Taluk Socialist Party, and Mr. R. Kurup, Secretary of the Kottayam Taluk Socialist Party were asaulted by some unknown persons this morning at Chombal, near Badagara. They have been admitted into Government Hospital, Tellecherry, for treatment.

The condition of Mr. Kunjirama Kurup is reported to be serious.

The leaders were returning after attending a public meeting organised under the auspices of the Chombal Socialist Party yesterday.

BERLIN DISPUTE

West Rejects Soviet Protestations

BERLIN, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter)—Western Commandants in Berlin today rejected the recent Soviet statement by Gen. Alexander Kotikov that there had been no deliberate interference with normal traffic between Berlin and the Western Zones of Germany in the so-called "little blockade" last month.

In a letter to Gen. Kotikov they renewed their charge that the traffic restrictions imposed at the East-West zonal border at Helmstedt were "a calculated attempt to restrict the normal movement of persons and goods" between Berlin and the West.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HINDUS

(Continued from Page 16)

various wayside stations in East Bengal during the past few days.

Mr. Lahiri in a statement today, said that according to reports received in Calcutta, on February 14 last, there was a large number of stabbing cases at Chittagong, several of them proving fatal. There were also attacks on passengers at Pahartoli station, resulting in several casualties. For several days, Hindus had been unable to come out on the streets.

Mr. Lahiri alleged that a planned campaign for wiping out the Hindus was now in progress. The Hindu Mahasabha leader accused the Government of East Bengal of suppressing all news about "these widespread incidents."

Hooliganism In Feni

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18 (UPI). Information received here from reliable sources shows that widespread acts of arson, loot and assault on the Minority community were indulged in at the town of Feno (dist. Noakhali—East Pakistan) and neighbouring villages. It is reported that on the 14th and 15th February last, predominantly Hindu localities in the town mostly lawyer's quarters were burnt and Hindu women and children in a large number have taken shelter in the Feni school and college premises. A large number of houses in Feni belonging to the minority community were either looted or burnt. Shri Gurudas Kar, aged about 78, a leading member of the Feni bar, whose house was also raided and set fire to being unable to escape, was burnt. Hindus are not allowed to leave Feni by train or otherwise, and not even to move from one village to the other and disturbances are stated to be spreading to rural areas. Inflammatory speeches are being made by non-Bengali Muslim Maulanas inciting the people on the issues of Kashmir, Calcutta riots and alleged expulsion of Muslims from Assam.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Major aspects of United States policy towards South Africa and other countries of the African continent will be discussed by American diplomats when they meet at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, on February 27.

The conference will be attended by envoys and consuls stationed in Africa.

PRINCE ALY BREAKS HIS LEG

GSTAAD, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Prince Aly Khan, son of the Aga Khan, broke his right leg in a skiing accident on the slopes of Massengaat here today.

His doctor said it was a serious injury with both bones of the leg broken—one bone is broken in two places.

Sakhre In Charge Of G.T.S.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. (PTI)—W/Cdr. M. M. Sakhre, of the I.A.F. Operational Command, is to take over the command of No. 1. Ground Training School of the Indian Air Force at Jalahali this week, it is learnt here.

Thirty year-old Manohar Mahrodrappa Sakhre was commissioned in the General Duties (Pilots) Branch of the I.A.F. during the early part of the last World War and served in a number of Fighter Squadrons on the North-West Frontier and later in Burma.

W/Cdr. K. B. R. Joshi who has been command of No. 1. G.T.S. since June last year, is coming to New Delhi as staff officer at Air H. Q.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	.....	32.20
Today's opening	.....	32.29
Difference	.....	+ 9
Today's closing	.....	32.33
Difference	.....	+ 13

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

Silver Forward	.....	Rs. 177 8
Gold Forward	.....	Rs. 115 0
Silver Bullion	.....	Rs. 177 4
Silver Mint	.....	Rs. 177 12
Gold Ready	.....	Rs. 115 1
Sovereign	.....	Rs. 75 4

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

Stock Exchange opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining 29-5/8.
General Motors unquoted.
U. S. Steel Common 30-1/4.
Ditto Preference upquoted.—P.T.I.-Reuter).

Japs Buy More From Sterling Area

TOKYO, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Japan bought £ 6,670,000 worth more goods from the Sterling Area than it bought from her in the first six months of the 1949-50 Sterling Area—Japan Trade Agreement, Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters announced today.

A joint review by the parties to the agreement predicted that trade would be nearly nine million sterling greater than was provided for under the pact.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Government interest disbursements and incidence of £ 64,000,000 payout in connection with redemption of exchequer bonds brought much needed funds to London Money Market this week. Bank calling to meet tax demands had created shortage in a market that had but few maturities. Small official assistance had to be obtained in several instances.

The Bank of England return showed an increase of £ 20,000,000 in government securities, probably reflecting holdings on treasury bills.

Applications for £ 230,000,000 treasury bills totalled £ 294,525,000. £ 230,000,000 was allotted at average rate of ten Shillings 5.75 pence per cent. Next week £ 220,000,000 treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts nil.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Feb. 18: Business in most of markets suspended today as mark of protest against Calcutta happenings. Cotton market firm on Japanese buying.

Yesterday's business 6,000, Exports 1,550 bales for Hong Kong and Australia.

Cottonseeds steady but quiet.

Current quotations: Cotton Nt. Rollers 69, Punjab 289 F. 70/8, Fourf 68/3, Cottonseeds ready 5/7, March 5/8/9.

Gold 97/12.

STOCK EXCHANGE: State Bank 102, Habib Bank 200, Mohameddi Steamships 100/8, Three per cent 1960 loans 102/6.

No Intention To Detain The Crew

E. BENGAL DENIES NEHRU'S CHARGES

DACCA (East Bengal). Feb 18, (PTI-Reuter): The Government of East Bengal in a press note today denied that the crew of the Bharat Airways plane which crashed in East Bengal sometime ago were being detained as 'hostages" as suggested by the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The press note said that Indian Prime Minister was "completely misinformed" and added "although those who have suffered as a result of this incident—seven killed and one hundred and three injured. many seriously and crops and cattle destroyed—will doubtless have to be compensated. This Government has no wish to detain the crew on this account.

"The reason for th edelay in allowing the crew to proceed to India is two fold. (1) the time taken for completing the inquiry and (2) the condition of the injured crew

"The first has been completed only two days ago. As regards the second, Government sent Major Allinson, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Dacca, to Comilla recently to examine and report on the condition of the crew for whose removal to Calcutta Bharat Airways doctors had previously strongly advised. His report has now been received.

22 Injured In Bus Accident

KANPUR, Feb. 18. (PTI): Twenty-two police recruits were injured in a serious accident when a police van and an omnibus collided at a road crossing here yesterday. Fifteen persons were admitted to hospital.

Six police recruits and the driver of the van were reported to be in a precarious condition.

Bad Tea Causes Pain In Neck

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18: Eight students of Medical College who drank tea from a hotel got pain in their neck. Police on getting the information got possession of the tea. Gur used is believed to be the cause of the pain.

STERILE COWS MADE TO GIVE MILK

U. P. Experiments Prove Successful

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18: Government experiments made in U.P. show that by implantation of one hundred milligrammes of "stillboestrol" under skin, sterile cows can be made to give milk in appreciable quantities. With the stoppage of slaughter of uneconomic and useless cattle it has been found necessary to devise ways and means by which they could cease to be a burden.

The U. P. Government have also been trying to see if sterile cows could give milk by harmone treatment. The Government has also granted Rs. 43,000 towards construction of "Foot baths" intended for the treatment of animal disease. Villagers will be allowed to take up construction of "foot baths"

Bigamous Marriages On Increase In Saurashtra

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18: The recent judgment by N. G. Shelat, Additional Sessions Judge that bigamous marriages performed outside the State of Bombay cannot be punished because Magistrates have no extra-territorial power has led to many bigamous marriages, being performed outside the State of Bombay especially in Saurashtra.

Gujarat Students Stage Walk-Out

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18: Students appearing in inter arts examination at Gujarat College walked out yesterday as logic question paper was very difficult. College authorities have decided to issue another question paper on Monday.

NEW COINS FROM AUGUST 15

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The minting of India's new coins, which will come into corculation from August 15 this year, has been started in the Government Mint in Bombay during this month on a small scale and will be in full production by the end of next month, it was learnt in Bombay, today.

The new designs of these coins, which were recommended by the Coinage Design Committee and have been approved by the Union Government, strike one as being simple though impressive.

The Lion Capital of the Asoka Pillar has replaced the centuries-old crown with the "Government of India" written in English all round the border. The rupee, the eight-anna and the four-anna coins, which are made of pure nickel, bear a design of twin ears of corn with the denominations inscribed both in English, and Hindi in Devnagri script, on the obverse with the year of minting in English.

The cupro-nickel coins i.e. the two-anna, one-anna and half-anna bits, bear the Asoka Bull on the obverse, while the bronze piece bears the Asoka Horse in the same place.

The minting of these coins will also be started at the Calcutta mint in April next.

COINS OF SMALL DENOMINATION TO BE WITHDRAWN

It is understood, that while the coins now in market will continue to be legal into circulation, the Government intender after these new coins come tend to withdraw the 'washer' piece and the brass coins of small denomination, which had been put into circulation as temporary measures gradually and slowly.

It is further gathered that the detection of counterfiet coins has been rendered very easy in case of coins of higher denominations which are made of pure nickel being as magnetic as iron. The Government have made special arrangements with treasuries banks, railway offices and other public services to distribute pieces of magnet to be available to the public at a very low price for detection of counterfiets in case of the pure nickel coins.

One and a half lakh of such magnets have already been circulated for the purpose.

Enquiries also reveal that the nickeling process for coins, for which plants have already been installed in the Indian Mints, will be started by the end of this year.

This process it is stated, would save a considerable amount of India's sterling as the nickel 'blanks' for the Indian coins, which are at present brought from the U.K. and have to paid for, will henceforth be prepared in India.

U.P. TO UNDERTAKE ROAD SURVEY

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18: In order to have road system planned on sound basis the U.P. Government has decided to conduct fact finding surveys for collecting of necessary statistics required for designing roads.

The survey will also determine the relative importance of different road construction plans so as to enable the Government to take up the constructions in order of priority to the extent the available funds allow.

CARIAPPA TO VISIT JUBBULPORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 18.

General Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of India, is visiting Jubbulpore on March 5 and is expected to stay here till March 8. He will inspect the various military units in Jubbulpore and also attend the Re-Union function of the servicemen.

Crops In C.P. Damaged By Cold Wave

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 18: Standing crops of vegetables and of cereals such as tuar, masur, gram and peas have been affected by frost in this region as a sequel to the cold-wave which had swept over this part of the State for one week.

Wheat has, however, survived the onslaught of the frost.

Rumania Recognises U. S. Of Indonesia

BUCHAREST, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter)—Rumania today recognised the United States of Indonesia and decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic

Magistrate Robbed

COAT STOLEN FROM CHAMBER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A magistrate of Bombay, who rushed to his chamber for a hasty lunch and rushed out to the court room, to handle the interminable cases of thefts and larceny which usually crop up in Presidency Magistrate's Courts, was chagrined to discover later, that, he himself had become the victim, of the deft fingers of a clever thief and he had lost, not only the purse which his coat contained, but the coat as well, along with important personal papers.

The coat which he lost, was not the black, magisterial one, in which magistrates and members of the bar make their professional appearances. It was the coat which the magistrate had worn, when he came to the court, and which during working hours is discarded on a hanger, the dignitary getting into sombre black, as befits his position.

It is learnt, that the victim of the ruse, Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, Mazagaon, after finishing his lunch during the recess left the coat on the hanger, in the Magistrates' Common Chamber of the Court got into blacks and resumed his seat on the Bench. The particular place from which the theft took place, it is learnt, is adjacent to another magistrate's court, and in full view of the police officers and constables, who usually swarm the Courts.

It is stated that when Magistrate Nasrullah of the Mazagaon Court entered the Chamber for his tea at 4 p.m., he has seen Mr. Rege's coat in the same place. But, at about six in the evening when Mr. Rege went in after concluding the day's work, the coat was gone, with all it contained.

The police on the premises gave the Magistrate a hand in the search for the Missing Coat, but to no avail. A complaint was not, however, registered, but the police are leaving no stone unturned to trace the man who had the daring to rob a magistrate in his own chambers, in the sacred prescincts of the Court.

But, the immediate effect of this comic theft, has been that the approaches to the magisterial chamber are now thoroughly guarded by the local gendarmerie.

It will be recalled that a couple of days back, the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, had lost his fountain pen from the table in his room at the Secretariat. It was however found after a prolonged and concerted seach, secreted in one of the files.

Would-Be Suicide Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Laxmibai Arjun Pillai, a resident of Bandra was arrested by the police for attempting to commit suicide by setting fire to her sari yesterday. The cause of her resorting to this drastic action was stated to be some family quarrel. The police are investigating.

Alleged To Have Received 'Sutta' Bets

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pranjiwan Motilal Shah, described as a cotton broker, was arrested last evening for allegedly receiving sutta bets near the Bhuleshwar Market.

Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. S. Vyas, ordered the accused to be released on bail.

Italy Recognises Vietnam

ROME, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter)—The Italian Government has recognised the three independen tstates of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, members of the French Union, it was announced officially here today.

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb . 17, (PTI-Reuter): Saudi Arabia has made its second 1,000 ton donation of fuel oil to the United Nations relief for Palestine refugees in the Middle East, to alleviate the suffering arising from this year's severe winter.

Japan Should Be U. S. State

LEADING NOVELIST'S SUGGESTION

TOKYO, Feb. 18, (UPI): Annexation of Japan to the U.S.A. as its forty-ninth State, is the novel suggestion of a leading Japanese novelist, Mr. Masao Kume.

"I feel, the true happiness of Japan lies in that", he says in a magazine article. "Annexation would be better for my country than independence through peace treaty."

University Teachers To Meet In Italy

TIRUPATHI, Feb. 18, (UPI): The Fifth Conference of university teachers, organised by the International Association of University Professors and Lecturers, will be held from April 12 to 16, at the University of Florence in Italy, under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Portman, of the University of Basle

BECHUANALAND CHIEF SUMMONS LAWYER

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter)—Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, has summoned Mr. P. A. Fraenkel, his legal adviser to London to help in his conversations with the Commonwealth Relations Office on the question of his assuming the chieftainship.

Mr. Fraenkel, lawyer, announcing this today, said he expected to fly to Britain within the next ten days. Seretse camles said that conversations in London had been postponed until after next week's general election.

Mr. Fraenkel represented Seretse at the judicial enquiry in Bechunaland into his fitness to be chief of the tribe Seretse left his English wife, former London typist Ruth Williams in Bechaunaland when he came to London for his talks with the Colonial Office.

Despatch Of Sea Mails From Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Central and Southern America, Egypt, Mediterranean countries, Arabic and Aden is expected to be made from Bombay on February 22, 1950 by Anchor Line's m.v. "Circassia".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign up to 6 p.m. on February 21, 1950 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

SIR CHARLES MEETS PRESSMEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A keen desire to see an Indian film and witness a classical Indian dance, was expressed by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Woodhouse, to a party of pressmen whom he met this afternoon, on board the H.M.S. "Mauritius," the Royal Navy Flagship of the East Indies Station.

During the course of an informal chat with visiting journalists, Sir Charles stated that there would be Combined Naval Exercises of the Mauritius with the S. S. Delhi, the three destroyers Rajput. Rana and Ranjit as well as four frigates of the Indian Navy, between the 27th February and 2nd March. He said that the different units participating in the exercises would first meet at Cochin and then proceed to Trincomalee.

An Unpatriotic Burglar!

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18 (UPI): For the theft of a towel from a bedroom of the Government House on the night on January 27, one person named Papia was sentenced to five months rigorous imprisonment by a presidency magistrate.

The accused entered the Government House on the night of January 27, when the Governor allowed the public to enter the Government House in celebration of the inauguration of the republic of India. The accused was arrested while going out with a

AT SARASWATI SANGEET VIDYALAYA FUNCTION

The Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya established by the late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan and conducted by Kapileshwari Buwa, celebrated its 36th anniversary last week with a programme of music recitals by its students at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall under the presidentship of Dr. H. G. Moghe (1st in front row on left). Picture on right shows two of the students in a recital at the celebrations.

Billions And Bath Water

A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF U.S.

BY C. A. WALLIS

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE United States of America is "a three-hundred billion-dollar country." President Truman has said so, and the Democratic Party, thinking in terms of election placards, has enthusiastically adopted the slogan. Living in a three-hundred-billion-dollar country is certainly something, but the question Joe Doakes is asking is: Who, then, has the three-hundred billions? For it certainly isn't Joe.

May I, for a moment, draw your attention to Miss Lana Turner? Maybe that isn't necessary, for the world-famous movie actress's publicity boys have already done a good job of drawing attention to her. But today we are interested not so much in Miss Turner, as in Miss Turner's bath-water. This, you will no doubt be eager to learn, is filled with fresh camellias or gardenias—a touch even missed by Cleopatra. Perhaps the idea doesn't appeal to you? Never mind—you can have a herbal bath, a mineral bath, a paraffin bath—or even a homogenised milk bath, instead. (There are a lot of American mothers with young babies who might find the idea of homogenised milk baths intriguing). There is no end to the expensive variations you may try—if you have the dollars. Most Americans, however, inform me that they are still sticking to hot water in their baths. That is, of course, those Americans who possess baths. You may be surprised to hear that tens of millions of them do not.

A Close-up

A fairly typical American city was surveyed recently for the 'Municipal News', journal of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. In that city of 850,000 Americans, 48,943 homes have no private toilet, 25,772 no bath or shower. Nearly 27,000 homes had outside toilets only, 61,050 lacked central heating. The survey found that 91,244 homes were older than the century, and nearly 22,000 of them were in urgent need of major repairs.

The 'Municipal News' then quoted some interesting general facts about the three—hundred-billion-dollar country: one-fifth of United States residential districts are slums...One American in every three lives in a slum area... Slums contribute 45 per cent of America's major crimes, 50 per cent of disease, 50 per cent of arrests, 35 per cent of fires, 55 per cent of juvenile delinquency, 60 per cent of tuberculosis victims, account for 45 per cent of municipal expenditure, and contribute only 6 per cent of revenue. You would never guess this from reading about Miss Lana Turner's bath!

Three-hundred-billion-dollars! More than eight million individuals and families in the United States earn less than a thousand of them (purchasing power equivalent to about £120—Ed.) yearly. One family in three has an income below dol 2,000. A very large proportion of this income goes in house-rent for houses like those the 'Municipal News' was describing.

According to the 'Federal Reserve Bulletin', rent scoops about 12 per cent of the average income of the rent-payer. And strangely enough, it costs, the "house-owner" even more to keep a roof over his head. Mortgage payments, repairs and taxes swallow up an average of thirteen per cent of his pay.

Young John Maher does not go in for milk baths. He has no bath, no bathroom, in fact, no room at all. John, aged 22, hiked 550 miles from his hometown, Bangor, Maine, to New York, looking for work. His wife (18) and his baby daughter hiked with him. For about six weeks recently they lived in Grand Central Station, sleeping on the benches. John couldn't find work, but for a while he kept his family from starvation by selling his blood to the city's blood-banks. Recently the blood-banks decided they could do without his services, and the stationmaster, who had been turning a charitably blind eye on his unofficial tenants, is now trying to find John a job and an apartment. But there are plenty more in John's position.

The Jobless

Those three-hundred-billions won't be in the pockets of the unemployed. John L. Thurston, Washington's Social Security Administrator, had some hard facts to put before Congress on this point a few weeks back. "In April, 1949,", he declared, "there were, all told, some 5,500,000 families in the country headed by a non-wage-earner". Official unemployed figures hover around the 3 1/2 million mark, but another 45 million adults are dismissed as "not in the labour force". That figure is mostly made up of housewives and playboys, bosses and "self-employed". But it still leaves a fine, vague margin in which to conceal a million or two in the soup-kitchen queue.

How do these families live? Thurston gave a few figures of their "benefits" under the social insurance programme (one family in ten of them has no income apart from such benefits, one in five less than dol 150 a year). A single worker gets around dol 6 a week. A widow with three children dol 12.25; a retired worker and his wife dol 10. What does this sort of family income do to the children? Thurston, who, unfortunately for a man in his position, has an imagination and a conscience, reports:

"Nobody really knows how many millions of children are mentally or emotionally maladjusted. But estimates by some authorities are appalling—perhaps three children in every average classroom of 30 pupils are destined to spend a part of their lives in a mental hospital... two million boys and girls from 6 to 17 years of age are not in school at all; millions of others are getting a substandard education."

Dr. Dickenson, Head of the Economic Research Department of the American Medical Association, now busily fighting suggestions for an improved national health service, has a relevant criticism of this first half of the American century. Progress in health treatment, he declares, has taken place "too rapidly" since 1900. "The 20 years which have been added to a man's expectation of life since 1900 have made him fear not the grave,—but the chance of out-living his income", he told a Chicago audience.

President Truman then, should reconsider his slogan. 1950, unfortunately, is not the year in which there will be—as one enthusiast puts it—"a peacock in every pot". True, there are plenty of merchants ready to provide the peacocks. But today millions of Americans are having to pawn their pots.

HER MEMORY EVER GREEN

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(Continued from Page 3.)

man with some experience of childbirths.

Village Industries

With the Sarvodaya conception ruling the ideals, the village industries are also not neglected. A part of the work of the Trust includes 'Gram Udyog' which comprises weaving, paper-making and other local crafts, which will give the village women in their spare hours some profitable occupation in their homes, which may go to augment the meagre earnings, in a season of daught, of the family.

Several kinds of workers have been trained in the past few years to undertake the various aspects of this comprehensive programme placed before the workers by the Trust. This training includes Gram Seva, Balwadi Teachers, Basic Teachers and Midwives. Uptil now the Trust has been able to train several hundred workers in the various provinces and at the main centre at Wardha in C.P. And most of these workers have been profitably engaged in the 160 centres all over India.

Herculean Task

The work undertaken by the Kasturba National Memorial Trust is really Herculean because the task is perpetual and the number of villages that comprise the country and which constitute the most backward areas is staggering.

The task is hardly capable of being carried out with the help of the meagre funds—looking to the immensity of the task—at the disposal of the Trustees. It is, therefore, that India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who is the President of the Trust, has made a personal appeal for generous contributions to the Kasturba Trust Funds on the occasion of the anniversary of Kasturba's death, which falls due on the 22nd of this month.

India's womanhood, which forms more than or nearly half of the population, basically spread out in the villages where there are no amenities for their basic needs of child-birth and the proper rearing of healthy progeny, cries for succour. And what the Trust is attempting is merely an ideal beginning, more than a programme to be completed within a five-year plan, as probably Mahatma Gandhi concieved. It is true that the work of the Sevikas who are trained and are engaged in the various centres of the Trust must create confidence in the locality to the extent of the local people recognising the utility of their work so that the work can go on with local funds without looking to outside help. But humanity, and humanity at that in a country which was under foreign rule for nearly 200 years and looking to the Government for all its needs, takes some time to become self-reliant even in regard the needs of its more than half of the population—THE WOMANHOOD of India in the villages.

Need Of An Army Of Workers

And unless the great objective of the Trust is generously patronised by the local bodies, and even the Government, it is hard to visualise any large-scale benefit for the sufferers—the village women and children—by the efforts of the few hundred trained workers in a few centres in this vast country. The call is not for merely a few hundred workers in a few isolated centres in the land but for thousands of workers spread over the whole of the country doing their honest bit with an almost 'Nishkama Seva' idea unostentatiously day in and day out for improving the future generations of the sons and daughters of the young Republic of India.

Then only can Indian womanhood in the villages have some hope of relief from their age-old neglect and suffering.

FORECAST ABOUT 1950

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra, detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things, profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASHTRI.
RAJ JYOTISHI.
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

OUR DELHI LETTER: *From Our Correspondent*

REVIEW OF INDIA'S TAX REVENUE

WITH barely ten days to the Central Budget New Delhi has been speculating on the Taxation proposals of the Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai.

Initiating the devaluation debate in Parliament in October last, the Finance Minister made the following statement:—

"The general policy of Government was to bring down the level of direct taxation to a more reasonable level. I have often expressed my view, which I have no hesitation in expressing again, that the present levels of taxation are levels which are uneconomic from country's point of view, and if it is possible for me, I propose to do something to bring them down".

In support of the Finance Minister it could be stated that Government of India's Tax Revenue has gone up from Rs. 73.90 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 291.49 crores in 1949-50.

The following is its breakup:—

	1938-39 crores	1949-50 crores
Income-Taxes	15.24	101.07
Central Excises	8.66	67.27
Customs	40.51	111.47
Salt	8.12	Nil.

In Provinces

During the same period, the Provincial Tax Revenues went up from Rs. 60.57 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 195.15 crores in 1949-50.

The following are the details:

	1938-39 crores	1949.50 crores
Customs	2.51	1.90
Agricultural income-tax	Nil	2.37
Share of Income-tax from the Centre	1.50	43.43
Sales Tax	Nil	38.30
Land Revenue	25.95	26.47
Excise	13.54	26.97
Stamps	9.83	15.84

It will be seen that with the exception of land revenue, which remains practically stationary, all other heads of Provincial revenues have shown considerable increases. Due to political consideration, the land revenue has not been enhanced, although the centre of gravity, so far as income is concerned, has shifted to the cultivator. In contrast to this, the yield from Income-tax in eleven years has mounted up from Rs. 15.24 crores to 101.07 crores or an increase of Rs. 85.83 crores.

A recent investigation by the Reserve Bank of India, it is stated that, before the war Central Government expenditure was at a modest level and was matched by revenue. In the war years, inspite of the large increase in revenues, heavy deficits were incurred mainly due to the high level of defence expenditure. In the post-war years, on revenue account, the deficits have been small: the position has gradually improved and the budget for 1949-50 is balanced, but expenditure and revenue remains at high levels.

During The War

In wartime the revenues of the Government of India continually increased from Rs. 84.52 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 336-12 crores in 1946-47: tax revenue after deducting Provincial share) amounted to Rs. 73.90 crores and Rs. 269.11 crores in the two years respectively.

The revenues of the Indian Union continue to be buoyant, being placed at Rs. 338.32 crores and Rs. 323.02 crores for 1948-49 and 1949-50 respectively; tax revenue amounts to Rs. 286.58 crores and Rs. 291.49 crores in these years.

The considerable expansion in revenue since pre-war is in part the natural consequence of the inflationary conditions in the economy and the rise in money incomes. Also, in the quest for additional revenues necessitated by war expenditures, the Government had to broaden the base and raise the rates of direct and indirect taxation. New taxes, of which the Excess Profits Tax was the most important, were levied. In this setup of a general increase in taxation, the Income-Tax-payers came in for particular attention. The yield from income taxation is now about 8½ times pre-war, despite the partition. Deducting the Provinces' share, the Centre's Income-Tax receipts increased from 21.35 per cent of total tax revenue in 1938-39 to as much as 64.07 per cent in 1943-44. In the post-war years, while income-tax receipts continue to be high, the yields from customs and Central excise duties are substantially higher than in the war years. Thus, in the post-war years the proportion of Income-Tax receipts to total tax revenue of the Central Government has been declining; it is now 37 per cent.

Land Tax

In pre-war years Land Tax was the largest source of revenue for the Provincial Governments, particularly of U.P., Madras, Bengal and the Punjab. Next in importance were Provincial Excise and Stamps while Income-Tax allocations from the Centre were small. In 1938-39, of total tax revenue of the Provinces of undivided India (Including aslocations from the Centre) the shares of Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps were 42.84 per cent. 22.35 per cent and 16.23 per cent respectively. The Provincial share of Income-Tax was only Rs. 1.50 crores in 1938-39, while the agricultural Income-Tax was not yet introduced. During war-time and in the post-war years.

Provincial revenues considerably expanded. In 1946-47 Provincial revenues aggregated Rs. 243.07 crores or nearly three times the total in 1938-39. Between these years, tax revenues rose from Rs. 60.57 crores to Rs. 166.98 crores. The revenue of the Indian Union Provinces now is even larger than the total revenue of the Provinces of undivided India in 1946-47; it is placed at Rs. 257.98 crores and Rs 275.33 crores in 1948-49 and 1949-50 respectively, while tax revenue is estimated at Rs. 188.65 crores and Rs. 195.15 crores in these two years.

New Taxes

Since 1939-40, the rates of existing taxes were generally raised and new sources of revenue available to the Provinces under the Constitution were adopted. The general sales tax, sales taxes on specified articles like motor spirit, taxation of motor vehicles taxes on entertainment, betting, etc. agricultural income taxation, the tax on professions, callings, trades and employment were introduced where they were not hitherto levied. As the income-tax revenue expanded, the divisible pool itself became large and income-tax allocations to the Provinces were as much as Rs. 28.34 crores in 1946-47 and Rs. 46.40 crores in 1948-49 as compared with only Rs. 1.50 crores in 1938-39 and Rs. 2.79 csores in 1939-40. In 1949-50 Income-tax receipts of the Provinces are Rs. 45.80 crores or 23.47 per cent. of total tax revenue.

An important development in Provincial finance in recent years is the levy of the general sales tax in all Provinces. The sales tax has become the most productive of Provincial taxes. Land Revenue itself has remained more or less stationary. The tax on agricultural incomes is now levied in five Provinces—West Bengal, U. P., Bihar, Assam and Orissa—though with high exemption limits and low rates the yield is small.

In 1949-50 estimated yield from agricultural income-tax is only Rs. 2.37 crores or 1.22 per cent of the estimated total tax revenue, while sales tax, excise, land revenue and stamps form 19.63 per cent, 13.82 per cent, 13.56 per cent and 8.12 pes cent respectively.

In war-time, receipts under Provincial excise continually rose as the consumption of country spirit and wines increased much and duties on their consumption were also raised. In 1945-46 Provincial excise receipts was 53.32 crores the highest recorded so far, or 30.8 per cent of tax revenue and formed the largest single sousce of revenue for the Provinces in that year.

Excise Receipts

In 1946-47 Provincial excise receipts of the Indian Union Provinces totalled Rs. 50.22 crores out of total tax revenue of Rs. 173.08 crores. Till recently, this was a major source of revenue particularly in Madras, Bombay, U. P., Bihar and Bengal; the Prohibition policy embarked upon by the Provincial Governments since 1946-47 has resulted in a considerable loss of revenue, thus necessitating fresh taxation. This year, the yield from Provincial Excise is placed at Rs. 26.97 crores. Madras has gone completely dry sice 2nd Octobes, 1948, and Bombay has set 1st April, 1950 as the target date, while the other Provinces have either decided to go slow or to hold the programme in abeyance temporarily.

	1938-39	1945-46	1949-50 (B.E.)
Madras	3.72	16.80	0.40
U. P.	1.33	5.95	5.90
Bombay	2.90	8.91	4.95
Bihar	1.20	4.62	4.00
C. P. & Berar	0.64	2.44	1.78
Assam	0.35	0.82	0.63
Orissa	0.33	0.88	1.25
West Bengal	1.59*	8.17*	5.97
East Punjab	1.02*	3.03*	2.09
TOTAL....	13.08	51.62	26 97

*Figures for undivided Bengal and the Punjab.

On the whole, it would appear the stage has come when a reduction in expenditures, both Central and Provincial, rather than an increase in taxation must be preferred for achieving a balance in the budgets of Central and Provincial Governments.

SPORTS JOTTINGS

(Continued From Page 9)

nered by Madhav Rao of Madras who jointly disposed of the combined strength of Jimmy Mehta and Mahindar Singh with ease in the last round. When the losing pair won the first set at the expense of one game, it was thought that they would conquer their opponents without much ado. But Madhav Rao, dominating the show with his terrific services and smashes and clever finishes, carried off the next two sets conceding only two games in the bargain.

After this it was expected on all hands that the Madras player would claim the mixed event assisted as he was by an able partner like Laxmi Merchant. But Vasant succeeded in wresting this title from them with the assistance of Laura Woodbridge of Bangalore. Vasant has every reason to be proud of this splendid achievement.

Laura and Laxmi managed to win the women's doubles. But they had to surrender the Singles Championship to Leela Dayal who has earned this distinction for ten years.

GORGEOUS GUSSIE DAZZLES

The long-expected American stars, Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd and Gertrude Moran have arrived here at last. They are accompanied by the Czech star, Vladimir Cernik. To see the glamour girl, gorgeous Gussie, a large crowd turned out at the C.C.I. on Wednesday last, and they returned home fully satisfied with the excellent fare dished out by the visitors. Both the women are blessed with the natural advantage in height and reach which they have capitalised to good purpose by their command over the technique and finesse of the game.

Unfortunately this country cannot offer any opposition worth the name to them. The two Bombay girls who could have given some fight to them Khanun Singh and Leela Dayal, have not entered the lists. However they may be seen in brighter colours when they play in mixed and women's doubles, as well as the women's singles final.

The C.C.I. tournament has already provided a big surprise by the elimination of Vasant the Bombay Presidency champion, by Khusru Madan of Calcutta. It is hoped that the Calcutta player-trained by Fred Berry the former Wosld Champion, would give even a more creditable account of himself before the competition ends.

The Madras players, Madhav Rao put up a grand fight against Cernik, taking a 5-2 lead in the first set. But a cramp in the leg prevented him from carrying the battle to a glorious end. We may be sure, however, that the Czech star would have much his own way before long. At last here is something we may go a long way to see and enjoy.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPO NIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

DRAMA IN AID OF KIRKEE SCHOOL

The members of Kala Mandiram, Kirkee, an association devoted to the cause of Indian art and culture, staged a Tamil drama "Vidyasagar" (a popular play of Messrs. T. K. S. Brothers of Madras) last week, at the Ordnance Club Hall, in aid of the Ammunition Factory School. Range Hills, Kirkee.

Mr. G. C. M. Broughton, Superintendent of the Ammunition Factory, who was accompanied by his wife, presided.

The story is about a handsome youth, Vidyasagar, who answers a matrimonial advertisement, and in his efforts to get married to a beautiful and well-accomplished girl, entangles himself in a series of complicated and hilarious situations.

Mr. R. Gopalan, who played the title role, carried away the acting honours. Others who gave good performances were T. R. Swaminathan, M. V. Subramanian, R. Rajagopal, G. N. Gopalan and Vedagiri.

The drama, which proved a great success both from the financial and artistic point of views, was directed and produced by Mr. M Ranganathan, the President of the Association, who also took a prominent part in the play.

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ANTI-LABOUR, BUT CONSERVATIVE-LIBERAL

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(Continued from page 7)

reasoned conviction based on a study of British political history. He believes in his own political principles rather than party platforms, but he has learned that in party politics political expediencies often bring the quickest results. A political commentator once called him a brilliant amateur, a hangover from eighteenth century individualist politics. Nowadays, however, he is a better team man and can use Mr. Chifley's technique of keeping his fingers on all the strings without appearing to do so.

All-Round Co-operation

In the field of foreign policy, Mr. Menzies believes in the closest co-operation with all members of the British Commonwealth and the United States of America and gives steady support to the United Nations.

"We believe that there should be permanent and decentralised machinery for Empire consultation so that, in all fateful days, we may speak with one voice which is produced by a clear, common understanding", Mr. Menzies said recently. "We believe that there should be an immediate Empire Economic Conference to foster development in and supply from British countries which, between them, as we would like to remind the pessimists, still have resources as great as those of any other national group in the world. In short, our first League of Nations, tried in many fires, is the British Commonwealth and Empire. Beyond this, we advocate a close co-operation between the Commonwealth and Empire and the United States of America, with which we have and hold in common all those basic faiths and traditions which a free and democratic world so much needs."

Hard work and first-rate ability have been Mr. Menzies' passports to leadership of the Australian nation. He was born on December 20, 1894, in the little country town of Jeparit, on the fringes of the Mallee country of Victoria. He was educated at a country State School, Ballarat State School and then by scholarships, at a secondary schol, Wesley College, Melbourne, and at Melbourne University, where he took first-class honours in law. His father was a country storekeeper and his mother's people included active pioneers in the Australian trade union movement. As he once said of himself: "Apart from having parents of great character, intelligence and fortitude, I was not born to the purple. I have made my own way, such as it is."

Legal Career

Mr. Menzies was called to the Victorian Bar in 1918. By the time he took silk in 1929 he had already established a notable legal reputation. By the time he was 25, he was arguing constitutional cases before the High Court and within three years he had argued in almost every industrial case of importance. In those days many of his briefs came from the trade unions. By the time he was 34, he was King's Counsel, the youngest to be made in Australia. Dr. Evatt was made a KC at 36 and the two have long been legal and political antagonists. It is often said that Mr. Menzies sacrificed Rs. 1,00,000 a year to enter politics. His own view is that every man must strike a balance to achieve the things it is in him to achieve. "Politics ought to be regarded far more as an opportunity to influence policies and people and development than as a means of improving one's financial position", he once said.

The new Prime Minister began his Parliamentary career in 1928 as representative of the East Yarra seat in the Victorian Legislative Council, from which he resigned to stand for the more lively Legislative Assembly. He played an important part in the Government of his home State, being Attorney-General, Minister for Railways and Deputy Premier in the Argyle Government from 1932 to 1934. In 1934, he resigned to contest the Kooyong seat in the Federal Parliament. He won the seat and was immediately made Attorney-General, becoming a Minister the moment he entered the Federal Parliament. He continued as Attorney-General until March, 1939, when he resigned his ministerial post and the Deputy-Leadership of the United Australia Party.

The reason Mr. Menzies gave for his resignation was his dissatisfaction with the substitute National Insurance Scheme, which the Lyons Cabinet had adopted and which he considered entirely inadequate compared with the scheme the Government had promised the people. A month after his resignation the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) died. Sir Earle Page, the Deputy Prime Minister took over the office temporarily. Meanwhile, Mr. Menzies had been elected leader of the United Australia Party in succession to Mr. Lyons and he was asked to form a new Government. So he became Prime Minister of Australia for the first time at the age of 44. Shortly after, war broke out and the Country Party agreed to the formation of a Coalition Government under Mr. Menzies. This Government was returned to power in the elections of 1940 with a small majority over the Labour Opposition led by Mr. John Curtin.

Early in 1941 Mr. Menzies went abroad, leaving the leader of the Country Party and Federal Treasurer, Mr. Arthur Fadden as acting Prime Minister. After his return to Australia in May, 1941, discontent developed within the Government parties and resulted in the resignation of Mr. Menzies as Prime Minister. He served as Attorney-General in Mr. Fadden's Government which held office for six weeks until two Independents voted with the Opposition to unseat the Government and Labour took office.

Leader Of Opposition

After the Federal elections of 1943, when the Labour Party was returned with a record majority, Mr. Menzies resumed leadership of the United Australia Party and became Leader of the Opposition. At the end of 1944, the UAP was dissolved and the way was paved for the formation of the Liberal Party, a new non-Labour political organisation designed to win broad popular support. Mr. Menzies played an important part in the promotion and establishment of the Liberal Party and later assumed its leadership. The Liberal Party fought the recent election in a working agreement with the Country Party, which shares power. Its leader, Mr. Fadden, is Deputy-Prime Minister and Federal Treasurer.

Mr. Menzies has simple personal tastes. He works hard and is not fond of social life, although excellent company. He has found time in a busy life to contribute freely to contemporary art and legal journals and to publish a book called THE RULE OF LAW DURING WAR. He is also joint author of STUDIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION. He smokes cigars and is an enthusiastic follower of cricket with many personal acquaintances among internationals in Australia and England. He is fond of reading and includes contemporary modern poetry in his library list.

Mr. Menzies is married, with two sons and one daughter. His chief grudge against political life is the loss of family life it entails. With Mr. Menzies as Prime Minister, the Prime Minister's Lodge, at Canberra, will be a social and family centre.

MEAT ON THE HOOF

"Seconding the resolution, Councilor G. Mcintyre likened the procedure to pre-war German Gestapo methods when men were taken from their homes and never heard of again. 'The only difference' he said, was that in this case it was a pig," — NEW CASTLE-UPON-TYNE JOURNAL.

'HOW TO COMMIT SUICIDE'

Adapted from The Argus, Journal

Enthrone Art In Daily Life

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(Continued from page 2)

and beauty should be the first consideration. It is not difficult for those of us who cannot afford to have expensive clothes to be neat and attractive in our person. A plain cotton sari with a coloured choli, sandals to match and hair neatly done with flowers inter-woven in it should not be beyond the purse of most of us. We can learn to dye many of our clothes at home and bring the changes in colour schemes. Simple beads or glass bangles can give very inexpensive but attractive effects to one's ensemble. There is no necessity to wear one's hair in the same way always. There are so many attractive ways of doing the hair which need not necessarily be un-Indian, although the western style of wearing the hair is gaining popularity in many Indian circles. The Indian Khop worn on the side and other fashions are most attractive with Indian dress. It cannot be improved upon.

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Now, regarding our homes; it is sad to see, in most of our homes, a living room with stiff chairs, a durri and some tables with family photos strewn about without any regard to aesthetic beauty, the other rooms being completely bare of adornment. If one of the family has a natural bent for painting or photography one sees their achievements out everywhere without any sense of order. Of course many would say: "We cannot afford beauty in our homes; we have neither the time nor the money to waste on it." The reply to this is that money is useful for buying things no doubt, but a home can be beautified with simple inexpensive things around one and gives one much more satisfaction than when things are bought at heavy cost for it. In this, it is not only the woman who can do things for the home: the husband or children, if equally interested, can do many things both for utility and beauty. For example, making furniture out of old boxes and painting them bright colours, cutting up old fashioned furniture and making something out of it new and beautiful. The woman can see that some flowers and leaves or alpana designs adorn the rooms. Her artististic sense could be utilised in making and embroidering cushions, curtains, lampshades, and various other items for the home. Untidy wearing apparel can be hidden on pegs covered with any artistic, home-dyed, cloth to match the colour scheme: cupboards and un-sightly doors and windows can have a coat of paint or covers made: tin trunks and boxes can make attractive seats in any room with a nice printed cloth over them and if one can afford it, a nice mattress underneath: paintings and embroidery done at home or bought can be artistically arranged with an eye to colour and line: for those of us who have to eat in the kitchen few alterations can easily be made to make it more attractive—neatness in arrangements of cooking utensils and thalis can make the kitchen attractive, shelves and drawers neatly painted to hold all the things not in use, and small inexpensive gadgets for cutting vegetables arranged near at hand—can be both labour-saving and ornamental. After all, eating in kitchen is done in other countries and they achieve good effects.

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It is important also to know how to feed one's guests. So often one is entertained to an English meal completely disorganised and badly served. Just as our Indian thali meals are arranged in a particular manner, so in the English style of serving meals its own rigid customs should be studied before venturing to invite foreign guests to a meal in English fashion. They are used to several courses, differently served in a particular way. They are used to drinks. It would be far better to serve a good Indian meal to them with pretty arrangements for the table with floral and leaf decoration than serve an English meal in an incorrect manner. There are so many new ways of serving Indian meals which can be artistic and yet Indian in style. Different designs of thalis with a centre one with champa, hibiscus or chameli floating would be both sweet-smelling and decorative and leaves arranged in a design also would be attractive. Leaves have so many lovely colours: in the autumn their light spring green turns to yellow, gold or brown, and gives a fine effect with brass thalis With silver thalis, flowers would be more effective. The flower of the plantain arranged with its green setting would also make a fine centre for a thali dinner. One can have alpana designs with diva lights for those who prefer eating on the floor. Leaves and flowers could also be placed on the floor round the thalis in pretty patterns.

Now turning to the garden which is considered as luxury these days but should not be so if every member of the household makes it a point to cultivate even a small patch of ground which could be utilised even for growing vegetables. A few bright flowers make it gay and a creeper would climb up the front of the home or hut one lives in and gladden the eye continually with its bright blossoms. The garden on a small scale is within the capacity of us all. We need not strive to be over ambitious or spend more than we can afford. Friends are always helpful in giving some seedlings or plants which they can spare for you to start on a garden and you in turn can give to others when your plants have multiplied. Those who can afford a larger garden very often make it as untidy as the rooms in some homes with no well planned colour scheme or arrangement in design. A well designed garden with certain plants growing together and high plants behind the lower varieties make for order and design in colours. It is like a well ordered mind or an untidy mind. Self-discipline for the mind is similar to disciplining oneself in a garden. So often one is very tempted to have just one more canna or one more chameli, when there is simply no more room for it, and it crowds out other things. The whole effect is spoilt by growing too many things without any sense of order. It is possible to have a garden even in a flat or courtyard and in Switzerland one of the brightest things one sees in every home is the boxes of flowers outside the windows. Bright coloured flowers make the whole town and landscape gay. A well designed garden gives joy and pleasure to all who see it or work in it.

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Now there is the town or village we live in. Are we proud of the town we live in? Does it not pain us to see the markets all dirty and flies sitting on estables? Would it not gladden all of us to see our town well-planned with covered drains which none can use as latrines, a common sight here if one goes out for early morning walks? A town where broad roads with beautiful trees growing on either side, open air parks where children can have their play, swings and play grounds arranged for them with beautiful trees and shrubs around, a town hall, however small, an open air theatre for all villagers and townsmen alike. This is possible in every town that has civic minded people, anxious to have beauty and order around them. Kamla Nehru hospital is a living monument of what people can do for the love of a personality: not only is the building finely constructed but every ward looks out on to flower beds and green lawns which are kept up throughout the year! Such amenities should be available not only for all hospitals but also for all people in every town

There is one more form of beauty—Idealism—a form of beauty with which we clothe our minds. Without idealism there is no real beauty of the spirit, which is ultimately what we are all striving for. Peace and contentment is impossible without the essence of spirituality and good fellowship combined with the love of beauty in all things big or small.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The world, alas, is made for right-handed people, so those who are left-handed will be handicapped to a greater or lesser degree, all their lives. It is a pity, of course, but to this day nothing noteworthy has been done towards making the lot of the left-handed any the easier.

Educationists and psychologists are beginning to realise the problems and difficulties that beset the left-handed; and articles and lectures are being given on the subject with the hope that manufacturers and industrialists take into account the requirements of those who are left-handed. It will be a great day when sets of household appliances, tools, etc., are made for these folk, so that they are no longer handicapped and clumsy in the use of things made for right-handed people. Even today there is no left-handed cake-mixer, potato peeler, mincer, or similar labour-saving devices, and therefore. there is a good deal of fumbling and loss of time in handling and operating them.

Because of this situation, we notice uneasiness, fear and worry on the faces of parents when a baby displays a tendency to reach for and grasp things with his left hand. At this stage, there is no need for alarm in the family circle, for most young babies are, to some extent, ambi-dexterous, and one cannot be positive whether he is left or right-handed until he is four or five years old, till which time no special steps should be taken.

The continued use of the left hand does not, however, determine the question finally. There are other factors to be taken into consideration such as: (1) the tendency to produce mirror writing; (2) the habit of reading with a reverse eye movement which produces "tab" and "tar" instead of "bat" and "rat"; (3) the tendency to present moving objects as moving to the right. These outward signs usually accompany true left-handedness.

If you happen to be left-handed do not sit down and despair, or spoil your life through wrong treatment and incorrect handling, such as was prevalent in our grandmothers' day. Cure by forcing the use of the right hand and preventing the use of the left is just no solution. It would lead to complications and neurosis preventing your intellectual development and giving rise to inferiority complex and repression of your natural talent.

The doctors and psychiatrists of today with their greater knowledge suggest that it is not wise to try to convert true left-handedness into right-handedness. "Left-handed children need special treatment, and they should be sent to a school which will guarantee to give it to them. They must be trained in the use of the left hand just as ordinary children are trained in the use of the right hand. but they should not be allowed to do every thing with their left hand. Two-handedness is the ideal to aim at, for two-handed people have a definite advantage over the single-handed, and in this way left-handedness can be converted into a very definite asset".

Be patient and persevering and soon you will be able to use both your hands with skilful ease. This article should induce you to try the development of ambi-dexterous qualities.

The Black Magic Of Coal

I picked up the spoon with a smooth yellow pat in it. I looked at the pat, smelled it, finally put it in my mouth. "You can't fool me," I said, "This is butter".

The chemist grinned, "You are right," he said, "It is butter. Only this butter is made from coal."

It is unbelievable that the commonplace lump of black substance which is generally used as fuel in our kitchens, and by coming into its contact one becomes messy and black, like the coalman, should yield such miraculous by-products, ranging from life-saving drugs to dyes and perfumes.

What is coal anyway? Millions of years ago our earth was a frightful, steaming jungle. Giant trees, huge grotesque ferns and other weird plants lived and died and sank into the deep black ooze of primeval swamps. Then an amazing chemical progress began to take place. Certain tiny organisms, or creatures, absorbed the oxygen from the great fallen plants. With the oxygen removed, the substance that remained became, in the course of more millions of years, the material we know as coal.

There is now plenty of coal in unrecognisable forms, which man's ingenious brain has been able to device.

Netaji School Balkan-ji-Bari, Kalyan, Camp No. 4.

Do you know that you are wearing coal—in the dyes that gave your clothing colour?—You eat coal in the form of flavours and vitamins?—Coal is used for making perfumes?

Coal is also used in the refrigerators, where a magic chemical made from coal turns heat into cold. It is in the telephone instrument, which is made from a coal plastic. When you have a head-ache, you relieve it with an asprin, which is partially prepared from coal. Novocain is another chemical compound which is used by dentists.

A cover addressed to Dada by Brother Srikrishna R. Udpi, Matunga.

Thank It For Modern Amenities

You can thank coal for your modern car. The steel body is there because coal plays a vital part in steel making; the safety glass is shelter proof because chemists have figured a way to make coal into a transparent plastic. The fluid in the breaks, the synthetic rubber in the tyres, all come from the same black magic. Some day you will have no petrol difficulty, for cars would run on gasoline made from coal.

What is the genie that the chemists manage to cull out of a piece of this hard, black substance? If a piece of coal is placed in a tube and held over a flame, the ascending gas bursts into a smoky yellow flame which flickers and then dies. When the tube is examined, there is at the bottom, a porous, grey chunk which you will easily recognise as being coke. But in the middle of the tube there is a little black spot. When this is pried out on a stick, you will see that it is coal tar.

This gummy tar is used for many purposes. It can be turned into medicine to save human life, or perfume to make women alluring, or DDT to kill insects. The tar which is used for making roads and on the roofs of houses to stop leakage is once again the tar that is procured from coal.

In great factories, the test tube is replaced by giant ovens in which the coal is baked.

The gas which is thus liberated is carried off to city mains to provide fuel; the coke will be burned in home furnaces or may go to steel mills where it plays a vital part in the making of steel.

With test-tube magic, the chemist of today can even extract from coal the odours of flowers. The latest experiment which is made from coal is the procuring of fire-proofing sheaths. This startling discovery is going to make life a lot safer in years to come.

What Are The Saltier Seas?

We know that the seas are strongly impregnated with salt, but it does not strike the average person that some seas may be saltier than others. A torpedoed sailor swimming in the North Sea would not notice much difference in the salinity of the water were he torpedoed again in the Pacific, but if he fell into the Dead Sea it would be another story, for there the water is 24 1|2 per cent salt. There is only one sea saltier, and that is the Great Salt Lake in America, which is 28 per cent. Of all the seas, the Caspian is the least salty, being only sixtenths of 1 per cent, and next comes Lake Van in Turkey which is 2 p.c. Lake Urnia, in Iran is 15 per cent cent. The great oceans are only 3 1|2 per cent salt, and do not vary appreciably, but inland seas of lesser area are strongly affected by the beds over which they lie, and minerals brought down by streams.

Some Pithy Sayings

Love that seeks, expects and bargains is a myth.

It is the inner bankruptcy of mind and heart that manifests itself in grandeur of outward attire.

Learning is a good teacher—experience a better—But Experimentation the best.

The best monument for any great man or woman is to depict him or her in thoughts, words and deeds.

Clear thinking is the result of colossal patience and ceaseless experiments.

To die a martyr one must live a martyr.

There is no achievement greater than ceaseless effort.

A RANDOM THOUGHT

A dreamer dropped a random thought,
Twas old and yet was new,
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true:
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitory flame.
The thought was small, its issue great;
A watch fire on the hill,
It shed its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still!

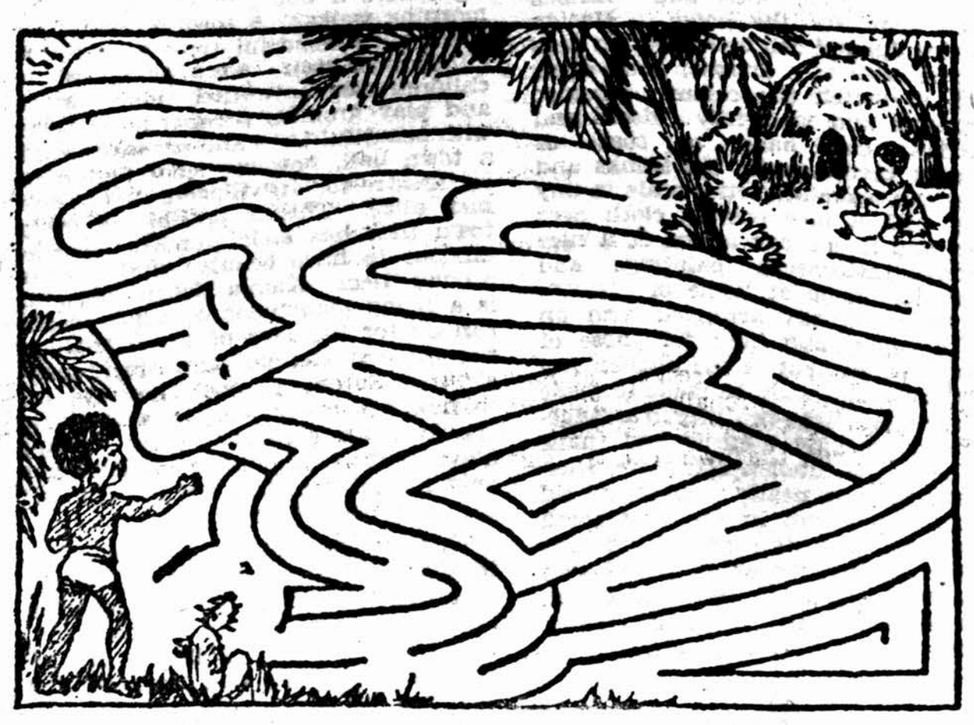
Balkan-Ki-Bari

Who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? And why have you delayed? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms today, from Dada-"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age. and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be pleased to hear from you, and you will feel happy to have joined the Balkan-ji-Bari.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada
"GULISTAN," KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.

TRY THIS ONE



Can you find this lad's way to his cottage? Take up a pencil, and trace his path—Shabas!

Colossus Of Industry And Philanthropist

STORY OF BIG DEALS OF PIERPONT MORGAN

A PRODIGY like the late J. Pierpont Morgan is no easy subject for the biographer. There are the legends, the "scandals"—private and financial—which barnacle such a public figure; the complicated industrial deals which only the business expert or economist can fully understand. Behind all these is the essential man and the youth who first shaped his destiny, writes Trevor Allen in "John O'London's Weekly."

Mr. Frederick Lewis Allen, editor of "Harper's Magazine", tries to balance the various elements in "The Great Pierpont Morgan" (Gollancz, 15s.) the "life of America's last grandee'

Young "Pip" at twelve was certainly the son of Junius Morgan, financier. He and his cousin Jim Goodwin devised a "Grand Diorama of the Landing of Columbus" for which they sold tickets to their families and friends, and not only did Pierpont keep strict account of every penny received and spent, he prepared afterward an accurate balance sheet of the whole operation, headed "Morgan and Goodwin, Grand Diorama Balance Sheet, April 20, 1849". Other boys in other eras might play at being sea captains, or firemen, or airplane pilots; to this boy in pre-Civil War Hartford there was a tingle of fascination in being able to set down assets and liabilities in perfect order

Business Acumen

At twenty-one, when he had joined a banking firm as junior accountant, he went to New Orleans to study the cotton and shipping business. Exploring the waterfront, he boarded a ship loaded with coffee and found its captain in a quandary; the consignee could not be found, so the captain had been instructed to sell the cargo as best he could. Pierpont went off with samples of the coffee in his pockets, made the rounds of the local merchants, collected orders, returned to the ship, and bought the entire cargo with a slight draft on Duncan, Sherman and Co.

The next day, within a few hours of the time when his superiors in New York began spluttering with rage at his temerity, he was able to telegraph them that he had sold every bag of coffee in the cargo to various merchants at a neat profit, and was forwarding....the checks made out in payment.

Thus was the youth indeed father to the man who bought and sold in millions and because a colossus of industry as assertive as his inescapable bulbous, strawberry nose. And may we not perceive something of the same precocious resolution in his mariage, shortly afterwards, to Amelia Sturgess when she was so weak with tuberculosis that she could not stand?

A few close friends gathered in the front parlour of the Strugess house in New York; in the back, behind folding doors, stood the minister; then Pierpont carried Mimi downstairs in his arms....the folding doors were opened, and he held her upright during the brief wedding ceremony. Then he carried her to a carriage outside, drove with her to the pier, and took her abroad with him—first, by way of England to Algiers, and then, in desperation when her strength continued to fail, across the Mediteranean to Nice.

Four months after the wedding Mimi died. Pierpont, a widower at twenty-four, returned to New York, pieced his life together again, set up business as J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. Mr. Allen does not say so, but a previous biographer, J. K. Winkler, wrote that her memory was the most poignant of his life; she touched an emotional chord no one else could. Often he visited her grave in Fairfield, Connecticut. In his will he provided £20,000 to found a House of Rest for Consumptives

Story Of Big Deals

Three years later came his "more tranquil marriage" to Frances Tracy, daughter of a New York lawyer; but in subsequent years he suffered such ill-health, with fainting bouts, that at thirty-three he thought of retiring. His father sidetracked that by putting important security deals in his way and introducing him to Joseph Drexel, whom he joined as partner in a new firm; Drexel, Morgan & Co. From this branched, in due course, his vast deals in railroads, Government bonds, and steel.

There are many stories of Morgan's lavishness alongside his business astuteness. After the big steel deal with Carnegie, for example, the two men met on shipboard, Said Carnegie. "I made one mistake Pierpont, when I sold out to you."

"What was that?" asked Morgan.

"I should have asked you a hundred million more than I did."

"Well," said Morgan, "you would have got it if you had."

Another story, probably apocryphal but nevertheless typifying his methods, is that two men who owned a steel mill decided as they approached Morgan's office, that they would be willing to take five million dollars for it but might as well begin by asking ten whereupon Morgan said to them abruptly as they entered. "Now, I don't want to hear any talk from you men. I know all about your plant and what it's worth; I haven't time for any haggling; I'm going to give you twenty million dollars—now take it or leave it.'

He was similarly open-handed in purchasing the art treasures which became his chief hobby. Picture him in London, Mr. Allen says, entering the Bond Street galleries where there has been set out for his inspection a diverse assortment of objects of art, including a famous panel of Flemish tapestry Morgan looks them over carefully and takes dealer's breath away by saying. "How much for the stack?" The dealer names a sum in six figures, to which Morgan simply replies. "Right," and not only the tapestry but all the other exquisite things are his. . . .

Patron Of Art

By contrast, see him with J. H. Duveen, nephew of his most trusted dealer, who brings out a photograph and says, "This is a picture of the vases about which I wrote you, Mr. Morgan.' Morgan grabs the print. "How much" "Twenty-two thousand pounds" "Much too dear." And he walks away.

Invariably he was forthright, either way, as in his industrial deals, his charities, his patronage of St. George's Church, New York, as senior warden. A Spanish painting, "Portrait of a Child," was submitted to him as a Velasquez, though undocumented, but other dealers who came to see it denied its authenticity. Mr. Allen quotes H. L. Satterlee's testimony that when the dealer came back and said. "Well Mr. Morgan, what do you think?" he answered. "You cannot prove the picture is Velasquez's, and I feel quite sure it is not."

"All right," said the dealer. "I will take it away." And he started to pick it up.

"No," said Mr. Morgan. "Leave it right where it is. No matter who painted it. I have become very fond of it and I am going to keep it."

Ace Philanthropist

As to his charities when Harvard University wanted a new group of Medical School buildings in Boston, and representatives went to see Morgan, he walked in watch in hand

"Gentlemen,' said he, "I am pressed for time and can give you but a moment. Have you any plans to show me?'

The plans were unrolled.

Said Morgan, moving his finger quickly from point to point. "I will build that—and that—and that. Good morning, gentlemen. And he departed, having committed himself to the construction of three buildings at a cost of over a million dollars

His proneness to sudden acts of goodwill was demonstrated at a reception at the Metropolitan Museum, of which he was a benefactor. In the line of people in evening dress filing up to meet the museum's president was a plainly dressed young woman with a baby-in-arms, and some of those about Morgan, with a 'contemptible sense of the proprieties which afflicts small-minded people," wondered whether she should not be asked to step out of it. Morgan however, greeted her affably and then, as she went on, whispered; "Quick—get that baby's name so that I can make it a life fellow of the museum."

"That will cost you a thousand dollars," said De Forest.

"So much the better," said Morgan. The woman proved to be the wife of a new museum attendant. At the next meeting of the museum board her baby was formally elected a life fellow, and Morgan footed the bill.

Never were his courage and resource so evident as in the 1907 financial panic. In 1912, at seventy-six, he had to stand up to the raking of the Pujo Investigating Committee at Washington, and proved himself a "direct and co-operative if singularly determined witness," though some believed that this ordeal broke his heart. He died the following year, murmuring: "I've got to go up the hill!"

To Mr. Allen he represented a trend in economic affairs which "had to be altered for the good of the country," but he was also "a man great in character and force, whose immense influence was in many respects salutary." The book is a cool, reasoned study of character and background; a synthesis of the many others, for and against. But the last backward glance must be to the irrepressible. "Mr. Dooley" who epitomized what millions vaguely felt:

Pierpont Morgan calls in wan iv his office boys, th' prisidint iv a national bank, an' says he, "James," he says, "take some change out iv th' damper an' r-run out an' buy Europe f'r me." he says. "I intind to re-organize it an' put it on a paying basis," he says. "Call up the Czar an' th' Pope an' th' Sultan an' th' Impror Willum, an' tell thim we won't need their savices afther nex' week," he says "Give thim a year's salary in advance. An', James," he says, "ye betther put that r-red headed bookkeeper near th' dure in charge iv th' continent. He doesn't seem to be doin' much," he says.

That may have been exaggeration in its day. Substitute Truman for Morgan, change the details to your liking, and it looks as if it might begin to fit the U. S. A. in ours . . .!

'A REAL BARRIER'

Ficklen in The Dallas Morning News

UNTIL DEATH DO US PART

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(Continued from page 8)

information he got was that his wife was at Kalemyo and he decided to rescue his wife from the Japs before they could take her away with them when they retreated from Kalemyo. Obviously he could not fulfil this purpose singlehanded, nor could he ask for the help of the army in so personal a matter, and it was this mission that made him hurry to our camp when he had heard about our arrival near Kalemyo. The permission to him, and he had taken advantage of accompany the rescue party must have appeared a heaven-sent opportunity to the first chance to separate from that party in the confusion of the fight, and headed for the red-topped bungalow where, according to his private information, the Jap army hospital was situated. And the rest of the story we can only guess.

And there they lie today side by side in two simple graves in the soil of Burma, two souls bonded by love which even death did not part.

Perhaps the Destiny that watches over us all thought it fit that two souls that found so much comradeship and love when they were living in this world should not suffer the pangs of separation even for the shortest time when they depart from this world, and so combined the circumstances that they died almost simultaneously in each other's presence Who knows perhaps their last moments of life in this world were lighted up by the realisation that they were going together to a land where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying!

RAJAJI AS JOURNALIST AND AUTHOR

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(Continued From Page 7)

in 1942 was much more than the shrewed politician of 1920. In fact, his philosophical studies gave Rajaji the strength of granite, which even the vilest calumny could not affect.

Monumental Work

Typically enough, when hot controversies about his position in the Congress raged about his head in 1946, Rajaji withdrew himself into his literary activities and produced his monumental work called "The Feast Of Vyasa", a re-telling of the story of Mahabaratha, directly from the Sanskrit original. His literary abilities and knowledge of philosophy have been happily blended to produce this materpiece.

It is a pity that little of his work has been translated into English or other Indian languages, for Rajaji's works, being almost Biblical or Tolstoyan in style, would lose little in translation. It seems that Rajaji has promised personally to translate "The Feast Of Vyasa" into English. I have no doubt that, when it is published, it will be welcomed as the most lucid and gripping book on the subject, unlike most of the ponderous repelling volumes published on the subject.

Time and again Rajaji has promised that when he finds leisure during his political retirement, he would devote it entirely to the study of philosophy and literature. When that promise is redeemed, Indian literature will gain immensely from the results of his labour.

Let us talk it over —

THE decision of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust authorities to observe a "Kasturba Memorial Fortnight" from the 1st of this month for the purpose of collecting more funds to support the welfare work already undertaken by the Trust must have come as a surprise to many who had something to do with the Trust work at some time or other during the last few years

If I am not mistaken originally when the one crore target of the Fund was exceeded by a quarter of a crore Gandhiji as the then Chairman of the Trust stopped the work of collection Afterwards when its two-fold work of starting centres of 'Gram Seva' in villages and the training of personnel as teachers midwives village craft workers etc was actually begun it was Gandhiji's idea to expand its activities to the limit of exhausting the entire amount within a period of ten years or so The idea behind was that by that time people would realise the importance and necessity of the work and would themselves come forward in setting up relief and training centres in their own regions

Those who knew the working of Gandhiji's mind could see that he wanted these institutions to be self-supporting in the end And that was the only correct approach to a work of such magnitude for the main objects towards which the fund was to be utilised were to put in his own words "the welfare of the village women and children And the welfare of his conception encompassed the whole life of women and children It therefore included maternity, hygiene, education and health"

But unfortunately Gandhiji did not live long enough to ensure its working on the exact lines envisaged by him After him the work of the Trust is no doubt in tried hands and the newly prepared scheme of Kasturbagram—a Sanskrit Training Institute for all types of workers—is a proof of that However their appeal for more contributions to the fund so soon after the Fund was first created is most ill-timed and betrays a serious lack of imagination Twice during the last three or four years the public were asked to contribute their share to the Refugee Relief And Rehabilitation Fund and the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Moreover the times have been so bad that people are finding it difficult to make the two ends meet what with the rising prices and unwarranted scarcity of life's essentials. It is well to remember that for the most part the donations to such funds come from the city-dweller and they are not even quite clear as to what is to happen to the huge amounts It is all very well to speak of serving the country through serving its villages but the city-folks whose life is becoming hard, cannot be enthused time and again to help in a cause which brings no direct relief to them

There is another point which deserves consideration. Of late there has been lot of talk about the prosperous conditions the agriculturist, that is the villager, is enjoying as a result of the high prices he gets for his land produce The desperate conditions of life in the past makes him feel "here's my chance. So why not have a fling at life? Who knows what tomorrow will bring." Can he not be persuaded to part with a little of his earnings in order to set up a Maternity centre and a school for a group of villages? That brings in the propaganda side of the problem. Is it not possible to make use of the welfare and training centres that are at present being run under the auspices of the Kasturba Trust for purposes of propaganda in rural areas? The Press is yet far from the villages whose residents are also illiterate. On the other hand the radio and the film could be of immense help but that means more money. However now that the regime in the country has changed, it would not be difficult to enlist official aid

The Information Films Division of India which wastes lengths of film in covering the all-too-common foundation-stone-laying ceremonies and such other events which are already covered by the press, should spare some of the precious material at its disposal for filming activities of welfare work carried on in remote parts of the country It has been too long since life in the cities held the monopoly of glamour and publicity and it were time we had a bit of austerity here too.

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Looking through some old paper I came across the following news item from Lahore. The Executive committee of the West Punjab Olympic Association has decided to hold the All-Pakistan Olympic meet at the new stadium at Lahore from February 17 to 19. The committee fixed February 5 for holding the West Punjab Olympic Meet for women in purdah

It is two weeks now that Olympic Meet for women in purdah must have been held and so far no reports have appeared about the event But then it must have been a purdah affair throughout and hence the news blackout!!

—*Leela*

Thrills Of Elephant Hunt

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(Continued from page 5)

power to pass through the depths of twisting, interlacing thick vines supported by heavy stems and giant reeds The innocent looking green walls on both sides of us were impregnable to man They were death traps in which many an optimistic hunter made his last stand

As we went along we examined every indication on the floor and sides of the narrow lane The trail became hot The tracks left by the killer were significantly deliberate. I realized he was "sowing" a spoor He know we were after him

Most people know that some animals and insects build traps for potential victims few hunters realize that elephants do the same thing. In a swamp a bull elephant often forces an narrow channel through the papyrus which in parts, grows more than 20 feet high When the pursuers follow him into the heavily walled tunnel he charges them.

Elephant tunnels in the swamp can be made in a few minutes. In the jungle they take decades to form. A number of lanes may have been cut at various periods by the large forest beasts. Certain of these channels happen to be located in places where natural growths eventually form dense green walls The elephant and the black buffalo recognize the strategic value of such tunnels and if them open

From the signs available I felt certain the killer ahead of us was using a well-tested strategy. Bull elephants often follow this plan with slight variations The bandit's idea was to reach a part of the trail most favourable for his purpose. Here he meant to turn left or right according to the direction of the prevailing wind. His next step would involve doubling back on a route parallel to the channel we were following. At a selected point he proposed to wait for in silent ambush—if necessary for hours

The killer elephant had put us in such a position that two courses were open to us return or attack. I undertook the offensive.

My Bantu party of six men understood what was expected of them. I have rehearsed them several times. Two of the Bantu were "monkey-men"—they could really climb. Both had long ropes, lightly weighted at the ends

There were great trees on each side of the channel. One of the monkey-men selected a branch which stretched well above the trail He threw one of the weighted ends of his rope over the branch, and in a few seconds was high enough to examine all sides of the channel When he was satisfied that things were favourable, he gave an all-clear signal. The second monkey-man immediately advanced some distance beyond the tree occupied by the first man, and repeated the performance. Then the first lookout came down and climbed a tree ahead would hurry to the tree from which the signal came, and toss the loose end of his rope to the monkey-man. Having completed his job, the carrier quickly returned to where I stood. The man in the tree then swung the dummy back and forth a few feet above the ground. Sometimes he lowered it on to the broken earth's surface and let it drag a few feet. The scraping noise would attract attention.

From my position in the tunnel, I covered all the movements of the four men ahead of me Most of the time I kept my high-powered Mannlicher in a half-raised position. On the ground I was supported by the remaining members of the group. These men had formerly been askaris (soldiers), and they knew how to handle bbolt-action rifles

It's almost impossible to see an elephant standing in ambush. Most of its body is hidden by the deep vebetation. Its vine-like truck is lifted in a search for secents. Only its head and trunk are exposed to view.

Our rate of advance was determined mostly by the time it took the keen-eyed lookouts to make observations. After an hour and a half I began to feel the strain. The probability of a close-quarters charge takes it out of a man

One of the dummy-carriers had just thrown his rope to a monkey-man, when several things seemed to happen all at once Favoured by unusual natural advantages, the huge animal struck. The noise effects breaking in on the tense atmosphere were startling. The monkey-man's urgent scream, and the jump made by the carrier beneath him were practically simultaneous.

Silent Ambush

Directly under the tree in which the monkey-man sat a great surging mass appeared so suddenly it looked unreal. The enormous creature had swung itself into the tunnel and, with lightning-like flash of its trunk appeared to lasso the dummy in its path. The stuffed thing burst apart, scattering grass high into the air.

The speed of the action was terrific. As the killer appeared before us, my rifle came into position. I felt cold all over, but my action were fairly deliberate. This thing had happened to me before.

The vital brain part of the rocketing bull elephant came into the line of my sights I felt the trigger. The *hard-nosed bullet splintered into* fragments against heavy head-bone. The animal staggered from the terrific blow, then lurched in our direction

My second bullet ploughed through the beast's large head. The angle was wrong for immediate results. Had it not been for the second dummy, deliberately left swining in the line of charge, things might have become really tough. The animal paused for a few seconds to engage the decoy. The action caused it to expose for a moment the right side of its head. I was waiting for such a chance. I placed a bullet into the small, vital target behind an eye It seemed as if the two askari beside me fired even as the earth-shaking beast crashed. As it tore at something on the earth. Another bullet and yet another smashed against its head. It rolled over, dead.

When we came to examine the fallen giant, I was able to confirm an estimate of weight I made when first I saw its spoor. Although very heavy it didn't appear to weigh much more than six tons. Now a suspicion formed in my mind. Its trunk and tusks showed it could not have been more than 50 years old One tusk was broken off, but there are a number of elephants in such a condition. The dead elephant had killed the man I had seen dangling in a tree, but he definitely was not hundred miles west of Kiliman jaro Perhaps the noble Demon exists entirely in the imagination of the Wakaeoka.

The Bantu celebrated the end of another killer of men.

Some elephants live well over 100 years. They say the Demon still wanders over his extensive African kingdom Maybe someday I'll satisfy my curiosity. (COPYRIGHT).

Monkey-Men

The part played by the monkey-men was most important, but it was only one side of the operation Another two members of the team contributed their share. Like the men in the trees they carried long ropes, and tied to each rope was a large, light bundle. It was a crudely shaped manlike dummy Old clothing and skins recently worn by the Bantu had been stuffed with grass. A short-sighted beast would be influenced by the scent of the coverings more than the appearance of the dummies.

A dummy-carrier's job was to wait for the all-clear signal. Then he

FOR BIG EVENT IN OPERA WORLD

The "Scala" of Milan is known throughout the world as the leading Opera House, and its opening on Boxing Day was the greatest event in the operatic World. Last year Paccini's 'La Boheme" was chosen for the opening performance. because the day marked the 25th anniversary of the death of the famous Italian composer. For the first time in history a colour picture was taken in the Opera House, before the curtain went up, and the photographer who flew from New York, used 2,000 flash bulbs to take the picture —one colour shot. Photo shows Valentina Cortese, who is one of the leading Italian stars of the screen, wearing striking evening gown in slipper satin embroidered with a unique floral design.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Pandit Nehru advocates revival—Significance of Indian tradition—Poetry a vital link—Decline due to westernism—Aim and scope of revival—Progress of Indian painting—Artists in society—In search of ancient heritage.

A strong plea for the revival of ancient Indian poetry, music and dance was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while inaugurating the Republic celebration in New Delhi. The interest evinced by the Prime Minister in these arts should be an incentive to their revival and propagation. Unlike several people, who look upon every art as a luxury, Pandit Nehru asserted that music and poetry were necessary for the life of the human being.

Truly remarked Pandit Nehru that such an important aspect of life like art was ignored today, while the world was engrossed in scientific inventions. In fact, the world needs art as a strong creative endeavour to off-set the intellectual excesses reflected in the destructive scientific inventions like the atom and hydrogen bombs. Art and literature have inherent strength to humanise science; and both must advance along with it and at equal pace.

Pandit Nehru thought that the development of music and dance should proceed with the industrial progress of the country. Few will dissent from this view-point. Art as a creative heritage should be esteemed as a part of national wealth, but in the materialistic age, gold has outweighed the worth of the creative work—Mammon has assumed superiority over muses; and consequently the progress of art was stifled by industrialisation, scientific progress and wealth.

With a distinctive tradition behind her, India happens to be on a different footing. To her, the products of the creative genius were as much of wealth as the revenue derived from industry and commerce. The Prime Minister, more or less, summarised the precepts by which the relations of art and life were governed in the past. In the wake of independence, India should revert to her tradition and should give a lead to other countries in correct evaluation of art as a creative expression and as wealth which cannot be counted in terms of currency.

Poetry As A Link

The crux of the problem is how to make a right approach to the province of India art. The first condition is to discard every vestige of Westernism in outlook, and then the survey of the relics of the tradition as it stood, until the country lost freedom, would show how the province of art was constituted. Poetry, music, dance and drama were inter-related and inter-dependent. Poetry formed a vital link between them. It was a common and necessary factor of music, dance and drama. The same episode composed by the poet was read and recited, sung, danced and acted.

Leaving "Alap" which is pure music, the song—a synthesis of melodic pattern and poetic composition was the mainstay of the vocalist. The song formed an indispensable basis of interpretation in dance ad was one of the essentials of drama. The poets who could minister to the needs of music, dance and drama formed a distinct class of composers. The organic unity between music, dance and drama was one of the outstanding features of India's art heritage.

Effect Of Westernism

The march of Westernism led to cleavage in the link between various arts and to isolation of everyone of them. Even painting and sculpture have come to stand apart. Drama, with elimination of music from it, is unterstood merely as dialogues and prose composition. The dancer knocks at the door of the musician in search of mechanical accompaniment. He does not require the poet because, his dance being a dumb performance, he professes to interpret episodes which are narrated in programmes. Poets are satisfied to live in the little world of "mushairas and sammelans". They have ignored the art of composition for music and dance

In the sphere of music, the state of affairs is more disappointing especially in the North. With the retrogression of the composer's art, music has come to be understood as the executant's role—in the concert hall. To several executants, whose stock-in-trade is old songs and the set style of singing, a few prominent executants and notation-makers of the contemporary age, who have founded their sects, are greater musicians than real pioneers who flourished a few centuries ago. Some of them even cannot analyse the tal-patterns of music compositions left by the pioneers like Haridas, Tansen, Soordas etc. They render such compositions in the ordinary bhajan style, and on the top of it, they take the credit of setting such compositions to music. Is this not ridiculous?

Scope Of Revival

There is much and also higher in music, dance and drama besides what has gained popularity; and then comes the important question of their technique. Any such art to be Indian must follow the basic principles of its classical Indian technique. Elimination of the poet—composer's role from music, dance and drama has left, in their technique, a defect which no haphazard improvisation or import from the West can make good; and such defective technique has passed, these days, as the highest.

Radical change in the outlook and approach is indispensable to the correct approach to the province of art. Then revival should be comprehensive in scope and not restricted to the forms and quality of music and dance which have been made popular to the exclusion of much of them. It should capture the spirit of the basic tradition and should lead to comprehension of the interrelationship between different arts and to revitalisation of the classical technique of each in its entirety. The revivalistic movement should not be expected to proceed strictly on right times, if it is headed by artistis who were responsible for propagation of sophisticated trends and haphazard technique. In its initial stage it should remove the impurities and defects in the current forms of all Indian arts.

In Last Exhibition

A refreshing note of sustained improvement was struck by paintings and sculpture exhibited this year in the Bombay Art Society's annual exhibition. The Indian section among others showed a distinct progress in drawing, design technique and outlook. In a way it reflected the progress made, in recent years, by the Sir J. J. School of Art in the teaching of Indian painting, because a large number of exhibits were contributed by the students of this institution and the gold medal was also won by one of them—Mr. S. B. Palsikar.

"SINNERS DIVINE" by Mr. S. B. Palsikar which won the gold medal in the last Bombay Art Society's exhibition.

In the Indian painting section, one could get to see much of India in the portrayal of the various aspects of her political economic and social life. In it there were some paintings which could easily surpass those in other sections in the matter of pictorial vision, detailed treatment and elaborate technique; and yet this section is still assigned a secondary place in the exhibition. One wonders why this Indian section was considered unworthy of the prominence given to Western art.

Bias Towards Modernism

The Selection Committee was given credit, in interested quarters, for having selected examples of all the styles of painting and sculpture. Since the Bombay Art Society, had a broad outlook, no alternative was left to the Selection Committee in the choice of exhibits, but the display of exhibits and selections for awards reflected a distinct bias towards modernism. Sculpture, to quote an instance, had a few good pieces in the old styles, but they had to make room, in the front rank, for the privileged group of moderners.

In the context of the exhibition, a correspondent, in a letter to a local English daily, has recalled the pointed reference made by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in his speech, to the weakness of drawing noticed in the technique of modern art. He rightly deprecates the prominence conceded to modern art. He has, thus, set a question for consideration by the Bombay Art Society. Emphasis on modern trends of western art fosters prejudice on the part of visitors against older styles, and it, further, prompts weak-minded young artists to discard the Indian tradition. Every year a few young and promising artists are seen converted to modernism; and they get the front rank on screens if their works conform to the standards set by in Selection Committee. Modernism progresses at the cost of Indian Art.

Disposition Of Artists

According to Mr. Philip James, Art Council's Director of Arts, the number of registered art students has almost doubled in Britain after the termination of the war. It has risen to 120,000 from the pre-war estimate of 66,000. In view of its social and economic implications, the increase sets a problem for the Government. Those, who are students today, will emerge as artists tomorrow and the Government will have to see that they have the scope of practising art.

Anxiety is expressed by Mr. James, because many artists were unable to earn enough to enjoy a reasonable standard life without taking a subsidiary job. Artists should be fully occupied with art. Unemployment among them leads to dissipation of talent and abilities. Recruitment of artists should follow a definite plan. They must be absorbed and well provided in society. Careful planning should avert the overflow of artists. Unlike Britain, India though she is a larger country, has a problem of accommodating artists who are comparatively less numerous.

To Reclaim Heritage

The appointment is made by the Government of Bombay, of a Board of Historical Records and Ancient Monuments to guide and co-ordinate research and to preserve archives. It is a welcome move to reclaim manuscripts and monuments which form a valuable part of the national heritage. To protect historical monuments and sites not in charge of the archaeological department will be one of the functions of the Board; and such monuments and sites are likely to be many within the State of Bombay. It is hoped that the Board, unlike the Archaeological Department, will extend real and effective protection to uncared for ancient sites and structures.

A thorough survey of ancient sites and structures of historical and artistic interest in all the three provinces of the State of Bombay should be the initial step in approach to them; and the Board should undertake it. Among the ancient monuments, remains of the houses of saint-poets must be included. Even the villages in which they were born and lived should be organised as memorials and poetic works composed by them should be collected and published. The movement started with the preservation of Sant Tukaram's place should carried throughout the State.

ON BATTLE-FRONT OF BRITISH GENERAL ELECTIONS

Above are the leaders of the four British Parliamentary parties heading for big General Election clash on February 23: Mr. Clement Attlee (Labour with 390 seats in the House of Commons recently dissolved by the King), Mr. Winston Churchill (Union-its—Conservative—with 193), Mr. Davies (Liberal with 25) and Mr. Harry Pollitt (Communist with 2).

STALINABAD

A City Of Youth And Flowers

By S. Kozlov

THIS garden city, striking for its abundance of greenery, is situated at the foot of the Gissar mountain range. This city arose on the site of Dyushambe kishlak (village) which in 1929 became the capital of Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic. At the request of the Tajik people it was renamed Stalinabad after the great Stalin.

A chaotic conglomeration of clay mud-huts, stunted trees with leaves gay from dust; crooked bumpy streets, narrow even for dog-carts, inflamed eyes of trachoma-sufferers, swarms of mosquitoes—that is what travellers saw in Dyushambe on visiting the kishlak before the October Revolution. The village was practically cut off from the rest of the world. One could get to it from Termeze—the nearest railway station in those times—only after a tiresome ten-day journey by caravan.

There were only three elementary schools on the entire territory of Tajikistan in the times of the Bokhara Emirate. And no newspapers at all were published there in those days.

Today there are more than 3,000 seven-year and secondary schools in the Tajik Republic.

The Great October Revolution gave liberty and the power of culture to the people of Tajikistan, and water to its land. The country revived. In less than two decades, a beautiful garden city arose in a place which had been a desert. The green trees, magnificent buildings, abundance of water bubbling of aryks (irrigation ditches) and fountains form a striking contrast to the past. Clay mud-huts have been replaced by comfortable, modern buildings. The Moscow Square, one of the most beautiful in the city, is surrounded by a single architectural ensemble consisting of Hotel Stalinabad, the opera and Ballet Theatre, a cinema theatre and multi-storied dwelling houses—all of them designed by Soviet architects.

Stalinabad became the greatest industrial centre of the Republic during the period of the Stalin five-year plans. The output of Stalinabad industrial enterprises increased by more than thirty-nine times in the course of twenty years. A silk mill, a cotton textile mill, a cannery, a meat-packing plant, a clothing factory have been built and are working to full capacity.

This is far from a complete list of enterprises of the steadily growing industry of the city.

Stalinabad of our days is the real cultural centre of the Republic. Here are situated the research institute of the Tajik branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, four other institutes, the Tajik State University, the Tajik State Library, a museum, scores of secondary and a seven-year schools, five theatres and many other institutions. Seven central newspapers and a large number of magazines and books in the Tajik, Uzbek and Russian languages are published in Stalinabad.

Stalinabad is a modern, well-built city.

The Contrast

Public utility services not even be dreamed of in old Dyushambe.

There was only one street-lamp in the whole of the town: it was fixed up on a two-metre pole in the centre of the market square. Water was supplied by water-carriers. There was not a single hospital in the town, and there was no medical aid for the population.

Today there are in the city seven hospitals. more than 30 dispensaries, several clinics and polyclinics, children's and other medical institutions. Trachoma—the scourge of pre-revolutionary Tajikistan—has been extirpated forever not only in Stalinabad, but also in the whole Republic.

The city is now covered with a network of asphalted streets lined with rows of trees. The squares and public gardens of Stalinabad are carpeted with flowers, watered by numerous fountains and aryks. The population has at its service motor and trolley buses, water pipelines, electricity and telephone.

Garden City

A central park of culture and rest, in which various facilities for recreation are provided, has been laid out in the green belt surrounding the city. Stalinabad is rightly called a garden-city. Nearly half a million trees have been planted on its streets.

On the basis of the immense economic growth of the Soviet Union, its cities are growing and becoming ever more attractive, and the well being of its citizens is improving. The working people of Stalinabad are being provided with more and more well-appointed and comfortable houses. By the twentieth anniversary of the city, the workers and other employees of the cotton textile mill will receive hundreds of flats in the multi-apartment buildings and one-family houses forming a single architectural ensemble in the residential township that is being built for them.

Stalinabad is beautiful today. It will be still more beautiful tomorrow.

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How Did The Universe Come into Being?

A REPLY TO PROF. JOAD

BY

PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

I SEE that Prof. C. E. M. Joad has recently informed the readers of the "New Statesman and Nation" that, according to modern science, the universe had a beginning and will have an end. This statement would, I think, have been fairly correct 60 years ago. Modern scientists are mostly a good deal less dogmatic. The most that they are prepared to say is that a particular theory fits the facts so far known fairly well. They know quite well that any theory may, and probably will, have to be modified as new facts turn up. What a physicist or astronomer can fairly say is something like this: 'My mathematical theory describes the present pattern of matter and motion in the universe so far as is known to us, without serious error, though very roughly. It agrees with what we have deduced about the past. If it is correct the universe did (or did not) have a beginning in time."

The theories which are now current can be divided into four classes. One group postulates a sudden beginning, which agrees with the religious idea of a creation, though none show any hint of a sudden end, after which "there shall be no more time" in the Biblical phrase. If the universe consists of a definite number of unchangeable particles, pulling and pushing one another in accordance with Newton's physical ideas, then it will certainly run down gradually like a clock to a condition where all the particles are moving in a random way at about the same speed If so, the world machine must have been wound up in the past, and it is reasonable to think that a creator wound it up. However, this mechanical point of view will not explain a lot of facts, including life; and not many physicists hold it, though some hold rather similar ones.

There is good evidence that about two to four thousand million years ago the matter in our part of the universe, including that of the earth and sun, and of all the stars we can see, was much more closely packed, and much hotter than it is now, and that it has since scattered and cooled, and will go on scattering and cooling. The question is whether this early condition was due to an act of creation or to ordinary physical forces.

According to another group of theories, the universe as a whole has lasted forever, will last forever; and has always been, on the average, much like it is now. This was what Engels, for example, thought in the nineteenth century, in opposition to the creationists. The most consistent physical theories of this group are due to the Cambridge astronomers, Hoyle, Bondi and Gold, who however, differ on many details. Bondi and Gold think that the different parts of the uniiverse are moving away from one another, and that in a sense space may be said to be stretching. In consequence new matter is constantly coming into being in the almost empty space between stars and nebulae, and condensing into new nebulae and stars, which heat up by condensation. This is not as ridiculous as it sounds. What we call empty space has a great many properties besides merely geometrical ones. For example, it transmits light at one definite speed, and no other. And we are already pretty sure that it will sometimes generate a pair of electrons, one negative and one positive, out of light in suitable circumstances. These may be regarded as a very simplified form of matter.

A third set of theories states that the universe has lasted for ever, but what we call the laws of nature change gradually with time, so that, for example, atoms of a particular sort now vibrate more quickly and produce or absorb bluer light, than they did in the past. If this is true, things may have been hotter in the very remote past because they had no way of getting rid of their heat, and there is again no reason to assume any beginning. If a theory of this type is true, then the universe as a whole has a real history, in the sense that the kind of events which are happening now never happened before. Whereas, if Engels and Hoyle are right the same sort of event may have been happening on other stars throughout eternity.

Finally, some theoretical physicists, such as Milne, suggest that there are several ways of expressing the same set of facts, either in terms of a finite or an infinite past. This is rather like Copernicus's statement that the earth could be regarded as going round the sun according to his view, or the sun going round the earth, according to Ptolemy's scheme. In his time there was no very good reason for preferring one theory to the other, except that his was simpler. There are now a great many good reasons for preferring Copernicus' theory to Ptolemy's. I expect that the same may happen where a choice seems to be open now.

The history of science makes it probable that in future one of these numerous competing theories, or perhaps a completely new one, will be found to explain so many more observed facts than any of the others that it will be accepted by the vast majority of scentists. This is not likely to happen in a hurry.

For example, if the laws of nature are changing in the way Milne suggests, it should be possible to detect certain changes in a century or so, but unless we can improve the accuracy of our measurements of the speed of light very greatly it will not be done much sooner. What is quite sure is that if there was an origin of matter, it has been pushed back for several million years, as compared with 6,000 years or so, as our grand parents believe, and that there are no conclusive reasons against believing that matter of some sort has always existed.

I wish Prof. Joad would read the monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society before he tells us again that his philosophical views have more than a very limited scientific support.

LID OFF WAR'S TOP SECRET

★

(Continued from Page 4)

ment of the Gestapo also had its confidence men and go-betweens there.

Peace Emissary

One of the most active go-betweens between the Germans and the Russians in Stockholm was a businessman by the name of Josef Clauss. Clauss was originally from the Ukraine, but had lived for a long time in Sweden. He had established connections, dating back to the outbreak of hostilities, both with German military agents in Stockholm and with Russian embassy personnel. His main interest in bringing about peace between Germany and Russia seemed to be of a personal business nature, and he kept both sides informed on the political ambitions and ideas obtaining in the other camp.

When Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop heard of the rumours on the possibility of a separate peace and the connections that Clauss had, he sent immediately one of his most trusted men, a former employee of his bureau for whom Ribbentrop, had later gotten a high post in the German eastern ministry, to Stockholm. This man, Kleist, travelled under the pretext of conferring with the Swedes on settling a group of Estonian refugees in Sweden. In Stockholm, Kleist and Clauss got in contact with each other at once and canvassed together the topic of a separate peace. Clauss then talked things over with his friends in the Soviet Embassy. Neither party let it be known to what extent he was empowered to act on behalf of Berlin, and of Moscow. According to trustworthy German witnesses, Clauss delayed giving an answer to any German inquiry until his Russian Embassy contacts had secured instructions from Moscow

Soviet Objective

Clauss advanced several convincing reasons for Russia's willingness to negotiate a separate peace: in the wake of its victories in the East, Russia no longer feared Germany militarily.

Russia's primary objectives were not in Europe, but in Asia, especially in China. Moreover, Russia had lost confidence in the western allies in the face of Winston Churchill's demands for a Balkan landing instead of the big landing in France which Stalin was determined we should make.

Russia also was piqued by Churchill's backing of the Polish Government in London, with which Government Russia had just broken relations. U. S. Ambassador in Moscow Adm. William H. Standley's recent criticism that the Soviets were not publicizing lend-lease deliveries to the Red Army properly was still another issue for resentment in Moscow. And Clauss pointed out that in view of all these bones of contention between the Soviet Union and the Western Allies, something ought to be possible in the way of coming to an agreement on the basis of the discussions between Hitler and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov in Berlin in the fall of 1940.

The next step was the sending to Stockholm by Molotov of a top-ranking Soviet diplomat by the name of A. Alexandrov. According to Clauss, he would stop over in Stockholm solely to meet German representatives.

As far as we were able to ascertain in our investigation of the Stockholm episode, it never came to an actual meeting between a German representative and the Russian Alexandrov, because when Alexandrov arrived in Stockholm the German negotiator Kleist had just flown back to Berlin to secure further instructions, and apparently the Soviets were unwilling to have Alexandrov wait on the pleasure of the German diplomat.

Ribbentrop was kept constantly informed on developments in Stockholm, and talked them over with his advisers on the Foreign Office. Developments went slowly, however, largely due to general caution among the German leadership who feared there might be some duplicity in the Russian negotiation, entailing for German negotiators the grave risk of falling from favour with Hitler should the whole matter prove a trap. Ribbentrop also was somewhat deterred by the reports from Kleist that the Soviets in a further exchange of ideas were unwilling to negotiate with such German leaders as Ribbentrop himself and Alfred Rosenberg, Minister in Charge of occupied Russian territories.

Ribbentrop submitted orally the essence of the Stockholm negotiations to Hitler, and the Fuehrer was entirely open to the proposal for a separate peace with Russia. Ribbentrop stated in Nuermberg that Hitler went so far as to sketch out a demarcation line for the possible armistice.

Nonetheless, it was difficult for the diplomats to get directives from him for proceeding with further negotiations. There were factions in the German Government who were opposed and they did not hesitate to employ such diversionary tactics as starting up the rumour that Josef Clauss in Stockholm was a Jew, and that Russia's Emissary Alexandrov was also a Jew.

Hitler Cries Halt

Hitler was finally brought to a complete stop by secret reports that a conference was in the offing between the Western Allies and Russia, for the purpose of ironing out the outstanding disagreements among themselves.

He called a halt to Kleist's negotiations, for he had conceived the suspicion that Stalin might be motivated not by any sincere desire for peace with the Germans, but rather that the Russian Premier might merely be strengthening his hand politically vis a vis his western partners.

In the fall and winter of 1943, meetings did take place between the Western Allies and the Soviets in Moscow and in Teheran. We know now that these conferences brought the Russians considerable concessions from the Western Allies. It is enlightening to have evidence that Stalin sat at the conference table confident that he had the alternative card of a separate peace with his German enemies, if his Western Allies refused to accede to demands made upon them and their resources.

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Neither side vulnerable.
North-South 40 on score.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ Q 10 8
♡ 8 6 5 4
◇ K 10 9 3 2
♣ —

WEST
♠ J 9 5 3
♡ Q
◇ Q 7 6
♣ Q 10 9 4 3

EAST
♠ K 7 6
♡ K J 10 9
◇ A 8 5 4
♣ K 2

SOUTH
♠ A 4 3
♡ A 7 3 2
◇ J
♣ A J 8 7 6

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	1♡	2♣	Pass!
2◇	Pass	2 N.T.	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	3♣	Dbl.
All Pass			

Capitalizing on a part score is all very well, but a part score can be the bait that lures you to your own destruction—as North-South discovered in this deal.

South's overcall is one he might not have made—except for his side's 40 score. South's hand didn't offer much hope of game at a love score unless North could take independent action, but with only 60 points needed for game, almost any makeable contract would do it.

West didn't make the mistake of doubling too soon, first because he didn't have a very good double, and second because he thought it quite likely if North had anything at all he would join South in his attempt to build the 40 score to a game. North fell into this double trap. It is always dangerous to rescue partner's undoubled overcall with a weak hand; it is twice dangerous when a part score makes it seem that a rescue is a try towards game. South could hardly read it as anything else. But as soon as he spoke again, the axe descended.

West's singleton heart, overtaken by East's king was won by South's ace. South led the diamond jack and passed it to East's ace. East cashed three hearts, letting West discard two diamonds and a spade. East then led a low diamond. Declarer discarded a spade, and West ruffed. West made a good guess in his return of a low trump, and East's king formed South's ace. South excited with a low trump, and West won with the nine Declarer guessed to play the ten on West's spade return and thus won two spade tricks, but West's queen and ten of clubs put the contract down four tricks.

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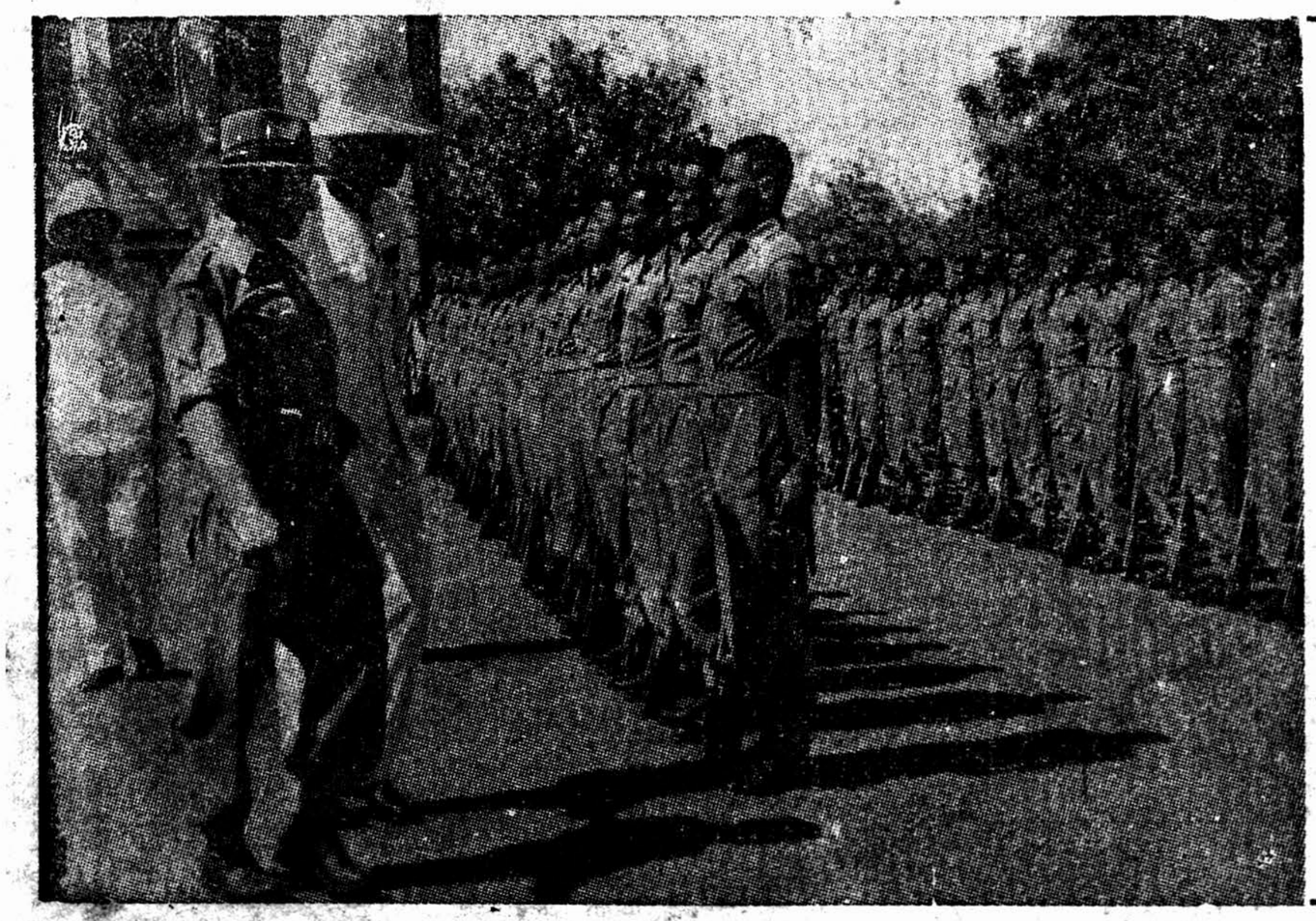
FIJIANS FORGE AHEAD



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The Governor of Fiji inspects the Guard of Honour drawn up by Fiji's Armed Forces, which boast of the only tribal V. C. of the war awarded to corporal Sefanaia Sukanaivalu.

*

Visitors to The Agricultural Exhibition, which shows the progress during the last three-quarters of a century.

Medical Exhibits from the work of the Central Medical School, which trains practitioners from all over South Pacific.

*

Children from 19 schools took part in the parades in addition to Military, Airforce, Returned Soldiers' Associaion, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

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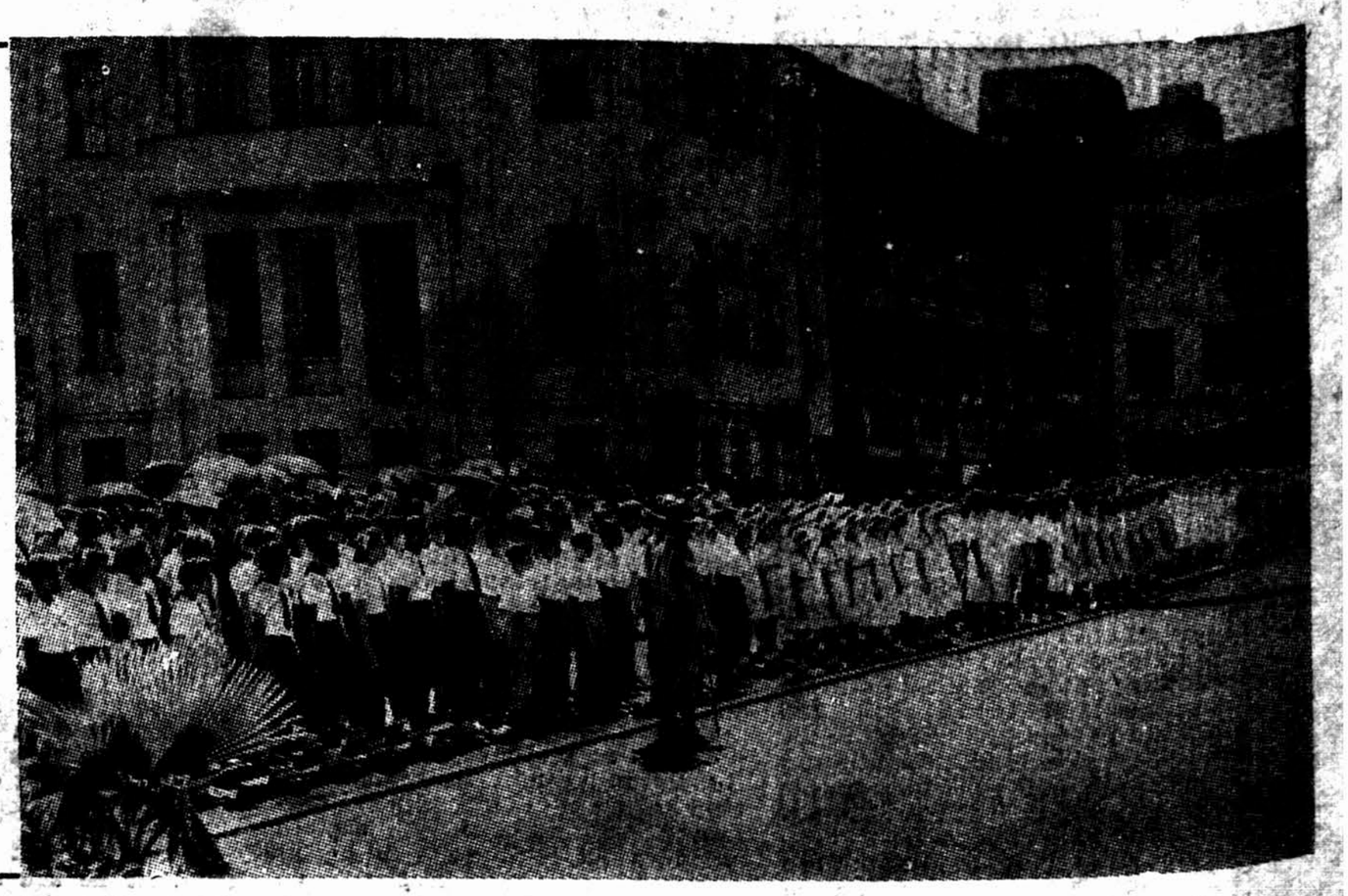

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